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Established 1887

## Offers Coexistence

### Chamoun Makes Peace Bid to PLO

BEIRUT, Oct. 13 (AP) — Camille Chamoun, the former Lebanese president and leader of the Lebanese Christians, today offered a policy of peaceful coexistence to Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization, provided that the guerrillas stay out of the Syrian-Christian confrontation.

## Discount Rate Raised in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP) — The Federal Reserve today approved an increase in the discount rate, the fee charged on loans to member banks, to 8 1/2 percent from 8 percent, the highest in history.

## Israel Reported Set to Go With West Bank Plan

TEL AVIV, Oct. 13 (UPI) — Israel's government today said it was prepared to accept a plan for limited autonomy in the West Bank by the end of the year.

Under the plan, the West Bank will be divided into three districts: a southern district including Hebron and Bethlehem, a central district including Ramallah, Bira and Jenich and a northern district including Nablus, Tulkarm and Jenin.

Mustafa Dudin, a former minister in the Jordan government, will reportedly head the southern district. Mr. Dudin has recently strengthened his standing with the local military administration by the formation of a council of villages in the Hebron area in opposition to the leadership of Hebron mayor Fahed el-Kawasma.

The report said Haj Abdel Uruf of Jordan's Parliament from Nablus, will head the northern district. Mr. Uruf is meeting with officials in Cairo about his role in the West Bank autonomy plan.

## Vance Says Egypt, Israel May Finish Treaty Early

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today that Egypt and Israel may be able to conclude their peace treaty by Nov. 19, the first anniversary of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

"I think it can be done," Mr. Vance told a reporter as he wound up a second day of negotiations with the two sides on terms of the accord.

The framework devised at last month's Camp David summit called for completion of a treaty within 90 days by Dec. 17. But Mr. Vance, obviously pleased with the course of the negotiations, said probably won't take that long.

In fact, Mr. Vance said, the work may even be completed before Nov. 19 "if everyone works fast."

At the same time, Mr. Vance said, the anniversary date is a target for the withdrawal and security measures that must be worked out.

A few hours earlier, a U.S. spokesman said that the United States had introduced a draft treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel as the vehicle for negotiations between the two Middle East nations.

"The draft is aimed at fleshing out the framework that was reached at Camp David," said the spokesman, George Sherman.

Mr. Sherman, acting as spokesman for all sides in the peace talks, did not reveal details of the draft treaty placed before the Israeli and Egyptian negotiators.

## Only 5 Wounded

The Beirut police department reported that only five Lebanese were wounded in the last 24 hours. That is the lowest casualty rate for a day since the current Syrian-Christian cease-fire took hold last Saturday.

Under the joint orders of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, Mr. Sarkis is to leave tomorrow for Beirut, a Lebanese town 24 miles southeast of Beirut. He will host a meeting of Arab foreign ministers there Sunday.

Nations contributing to the Arab force, which was charged with overseeing Lebanon's armistice between rightists and an alliance of leftist Muslims and Palestinian guerrillas, will attend the conference.

Mr. Sarkis plans to seek Arab endorsement for a political, military and financial blueprint to bring about a reconciliation of Muslims, Christians, Palestinians and Syrians, thereby ending Lebanon's four years of warfare.

The first security move taken in the Sarkis plan was the dispatch of regrouped units of the Lebanese regular army into two suburbs southeast of Beirut to maintain buffer zones between Syrian and Christian positions.

The units, totaling 500 Christian and Muslim soldiers, took up disengagement positions in the townships of Hadath and Baabda, clearing the road from the capital to the hilltop presidential palace.

President Sarkis is using the Hadath disengagement as an test of his security plan.

Mr. Vance said, "We continued to make progress today." Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that the negotiations were "good."

Mr. Vance, who asked not to be identified, described the meetings as businesslike and without any of the tensions that marked last month's summit at Camp David.

While no session will be held tomorrow, the Jewish sabbath, another round on Sunday is probable. The negotiations also are designed to determine the pace of Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, which is being returned to Egyptian sovereignty, and security measures on that front.

Mr. Vance and other U.S. officials met with the Egyptian team headed by Lt. Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali, the defense minister. U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton Jr. was to assume the role of unofficial chairman after Mr. Vance's departure for Pretoria tonight.

The decision ended a one-week government crisis after Premier Thorbjorn Falldin's resignation Oct. 5 on the issue of nuclear power. Mr. Falldin, a Centrist, had led a coalition cabinet that included a Liberal and a Conservative. The Liberals and Conservatives, as well

as the Social Democrats, favor expansion of nuclear energy; Mr. Falldin did not.

Mr. Ullsten, who had been deputy premier since he took over the leadership of the Liberal Party in March, emphasized that he was obliged to seek a broad understanding in the Riksdag to solve serious problems, such as unemployment, economic shortcomings and an inadequate taxation system.

He said he would present his list of ministers and a new government declaration on Wednesday, and he refused to elaborate on his plans until then.



Viktor Korchnoi and Anatoly Karpov ponder moves in their chess game Friday in the Philippines.

## Korchnoi Wins 5th, Evens Chess Match

### Challenger Takes 3d in Row In Comeback Against Karpov

BAGUIO, Philippines, Oct. 13 (AP) — Viktor Korchnoi, in one of the most remarkable comebacks in chess history, today defeated defending champion Anatoly Karpov to even their world title series at five games each.

The player who wins next takes the championship and a record \$300,000. They are scheduled to play again tomorrow, and Mr. Karpov will have the advantage of playing white and making the opening move.

Left with only a rook and the king, Mr. Karpov, 27, resigned on the 71st move, two hours after his sealed move was opened and play on the adjourned 31st game was resumed.

Experts had been divided at adjournment over whether Mr. Korchnoi, 47, playing white in a mobile, attacking queen's gambit declined, could win.

"The game was a draw in the adjourned position, but with the help of my partners, we were able to study it and transformed it into a win," Mr. Korchnoi said after Mr. Karpov conceded. "I will keep on fighting," the challenger said.

Mr. Karpov resigned after Mr. Korchnoi pushed a white rook to king's rook 7 in a move that would have pinned the black king in very few moves.

Even if Mr. Karpov should win the match, Mr. Korchnoi has demonstrated one of the great comebacks in the 13-match history of world championship chess. Down five games to two in late September after Mr. Karpov's

United States defeated Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union at Reykjavik in 1972.

Mr. Karpov took the title in 1975 when Mr. Fischer, quarreling with the chess federation over match rules, refused to defend it. The young champion had defeated Mr. Korchnoi in 1974 for the right to face Mr. Fischer.

Mr. Korchnoi later defected to the West — he now resides in Switzerland — and he accused chess authorities in his homeland of stifling him while helping Mr. Karpov achieve supremacy in Soviet chess competition.

Match organizers say that the \$500,000 prize total was raised from private business. The tournament is sponsored by the International Chess Federation. The match began July 18 and is the longest in the number of days played.

Challenges System

Mr. Korchnoi has made his challenge a personal campaign against the Soviet chess system that dominated the game for decades until Bobby Fischer of the

Sweden's new premier, Ola Ullsten, is greeted with thumbs-up signs from fellow Liberal Party member Rune Angstrom at a party session after the parliament vote in Stockholm Friday.

Nicaragua Town a City of Children, Old People

A Crushed Youth Rebellion Leaves Esteli in Ruins

Correspondent Juan Tamayo visited the Nicaraguan city of Esteli when it was in the hands of the Sandinista guerrillas during the recent fighting and covered the battle when the Nicaraguan National Guard recaptured it. He returned to the city this week for a look at the aftermath of war. Here is his report.

By Juan Tamayo

ESTELI, Nicaragua, Oct. 13 (UPI) — Esteli today is a city of children and old people. Its teen-

age sons are nearly all gone, either dead or in hiding with Sandinista guerrillas.

"If the National Guard catches any teen-agers with long hair or beard, they say, 'You're a Sandinista and you're dead,'" a woman said as she glanced nervously on the street, apparently wary of being seen by guardsmen.

"Please don't use my name or they'll kill me, too," said the woman, a widow. "I am, too, alone and there are no guarantees. The first chance I get I am going to California to live with my daughter."

The woman was one of the 24,500 residents of Esteli, 80 miles north of Managua on the Pan American Highway, who endured 14 days of National Guard attacks that razed most of the central area.

About 500 persons died as guard planes pounded Esteli for six hours a day with rockets and heavy machine gun fire to drive out a half-dozen Sandinistas and hundreds of teen-agers who had captured 75 percent of the city on Sept. 9 as part of a nationwide uprising to overthrow President Anastasio Somoza.

15 Teen-Agers Seen

This reporter, who spent two days with the rebels before the guard launched the major thrust of its counterattack, was shocked by the scene of near-total destruction upon returning to the city after the battle ended.

Only about 15 teen-age males were seen during a three-hour walk through the city streets, choked with dust from the rubble of razed buildings.

Almost a fourth of the commercial center had been bombed or burned; the roofless ruins, charred automobiles and power lines that hung limply attested to the ferocity of the two-week battle.

A two-story building was merely outer walls, one still showing the 4-foot-wide hole blasted by a rocket, and around the hole was the sunburst-like pattern of shrapnel.

The front of an elementary school was pitted with a straight line of machine gun fire; a single shot from a tank cannon had pierced three classrooms.

Another wall was cut neatly at a slant, apparently by 50-caliber bullets fired from a national guard C-47 that had circled slowly over the city for about five hours each day.

A lightly damaged house displayed a handwritten sign that said "this house will be repaired," apparently a promise from the government.

## Peking Charges Vietnamese Plan Cambodia Attack

BANGKOK, Oct. 13 (UPI) — Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was quoted today as saying that Vietnam was planning a major dry-season offensive against Cambodia, aimed at toppling the Phnom Penh regime.

The warning was contained in Bangkok press accounts of an interview Mr. Teng granted Thai journalists in Peking.

He reportedly said that China would continue to support Cambodia, "but that does not mean we will send our soldiers to fight for Cambodia."

Mr. Teng's comments coincided with Western intelligence reports of an unusual Vietnamese military buildup along the Cambodian border.

Teng Sary, the Cambodian vice premier in charge of foreign affairs, told the United Nations General Assembly in New York yesterday that Vietnam was preparing to launch another large-scale offensive against his country next month.

Conquest Seen as Goal

He said that Vietnam's long-range goal was to conquer all of Southeast Asia.

Mr. Teng also was quoted as saying that he was confident Cambodia could hold its own against any major actions by Vietnam.

"If Vietnam goes ahead and launches an offensive to take over Phnom Penh, it would only be the Cambodian capital, not the rest of the country," he is reported to have said.

"They cannot force the Cambodian people to surrender. They are tough fighters with a strong determination."

"Vietnam has always said it is the third biggest military power in the world. That is too arrogant a claim," Mr. Teng was quoted.

The vice premier, who is scheduled to visit Bangkok early next month, reportedly said that China definitely would not follow Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong in renouncing support for Thai Communist guerrillas.

"Defeatist Attitude"

"If China made that kind of public statement, it would be tantamount to raising the white flag," he said. "It's a defeatist attitude. Pham Van Dong is only trying to create divisiveness."

Mr. Teng is reported to have told the Thai journalists that party-to-party relations among Communists would continue as part of the universal stand of the Communist world.

"But that doesn't affect the improvement of relationships on a government-to-government basis," he was quoted. "When I visit Thailand, I will not make statements like those given by the Vietnamese premier. He was simply trying to disturb other people."

The Chinese vice premier is scheduled to arrive in Bangkok Nov. 5 for a four-day stay — the first high-ranking Chinese Communist official ever to visit Thailand.

The visit, along with that of Mr. Dong, is seen by diplomatic observers to be directly related to Vietnam's split with Cambodia and China.



Teng Hsiao-ping

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Vietnam Reports Incursion

BANGKOK, Oct. 13 (AP) — Vietnam has accused China of sending more than 1,000 policemen and soldiers into its territory to create provocations earlier this week, and said that Chinese warplanes continued to violate Vietnamese airspace.

The Voice of Vietnam, monitored today in Bangkok, said that the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday issued a statement saying that Chinese incursions into Vietnamese territory had been increasing during the last three months.

plan for the disputed territory to avoid a showdown at the UN.

A South Africa's new prime minister, P. W. Botha, will head the Pretoria negotiating team when the talks open here Monday. The Western group, led by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, will include British Foreign Secretary David Owen, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Don-

ald Jamieson, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, and Olivier Stuenkel, French undersecretary for overseas territories.

The composition of the Western team, the most powerful group ever to visit South Africa, reflects the desire of the Western governments to impress on Pretoria the seriousness of the situation that confronts it.

However, most indications suggest that Mr. Botha, who has described the UN plan as a plot to install a Marxist state on South Africa's border, will refuse to yield to Western urging that South Africa's own plan for the territory be

leader said that no street demonstrations would be held.

Other dissident sources said, however, that there might be demonstrations at some of the capital's universities.

The press strike climaxed two weeks of turmoil that followed pay strikes in many government offices, including schools and the post office, and clashes between security forces and anti-government demonstrators in several provincial towns in which at least 15 persons were killed.

The latest strikers, the staff at the Hilton Hotel, went back to work tonight after a 24-hour stoppage. They said that they won pay increases of up to 25 percent. Several clients had left the hotel without paying their bills.

## Compromise in Censorship Dispute

### Iran's Striking Newsmen Win Demands

TEHRAN, Oct. 13 (Reuters) — The Iranian government bowed tonight to demands by striking newspaper workers for an end to censorship, but faced another challenge as the opposition called for a peaceful general strike on Monday.

The minister of state for executive affairs, Manouchehr Azmun, said that the press workers' demands were acceptable to the government, Iran radio reported. Press sources said that the strike, which has closed all newspapers in the country for two days, probably would end tomorrow.

The newsmen stopped work on Wednesday after army officers entered Iran's two biggest dailies, Ehtelaat and Kayhan, and said they would have to approve all stories for publication.

Press sources said that a compromise agreement provided for a government declaration ruling out censorship in return for a guarantee that newspapers would not criticize the armed forces or the shah.

The government of Premier Jafar Sharif-Emami, meanwhile, faced what could be the most serious challenge of its seven weeks in office as the opposition National Front Party called a peaceful strike in mourning for the hundreds killed after martial law was imposed in 12 cities last month.

An opposition leader said that the call was for the peaceful closure of shops and offices on the 40th day after martial law and the killings, the most important day in the Shiite Muslim mourning cycle. The

leader said that no street demonstrations would be held.

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## At Party Conference

## Thatcher Pledges Tories To Seek Labor's Defeat

From Wire Dispatches

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 13 — Conservative Party leader Margaret Thatcher called today for "realistic, responsible collective bargaining, free from government interference," but added that the unions must act realistically.

Addressing the Conservative Party conference, Mrs. Thatcher said that her party would do all it could to defeat the Labor government of Prime Minister James Callaghan as soon as Parliament reconvenes at the end of this month.

"Whenever the moment comes, we are ready," Mrs. Thatcher said in a speech to 4,000 delegates at the end of her party's annual rank-and-file conference.

"As soon as Parliament reassembles, we shall do all we can as a responsible opposition to end the present damaging uncertainty, to defeat the government and to bring about a general election," she said. "I would not take the result for granted. But I have faith that our time is coming."

Mrs. Thatcher branded as an illusion Labor charges that a Conservative government would not be able to work with the trade unions. "The idea that only Labor can talk to labor drowned in the sea at the Labor conference at Blackpool last week," she said. This was a reference to the Labor Party's rejection

at Blackpool of Mr. Callaghan's demand for a 5 percent ceiling on pay increases.

Mrs. Thatcher repudiated former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath's support here earlier in the week for Mr. Callaghan's 5 percent pay policy. She also ruled out any fixed anti-inflation percentages for pay increases and called on the unions to negotiate realistically.

Mrs. Thatcher, speaking on her 53d birthday, marshaled her party's faithful for the general election that Mr. Callaghan must order within the next 12 months.

When she entered, the delegates sang "Happy Birthday" to her. At the end of her speech, she won a standing ovation while young Conservatives unveiled a banner inscribed "Love Maggie" and members of her shadow cabinet handed her a monster symbolic key to No. 10 Downing Street — the prime minister's office.

If the Conservatives win, she would be Britain's first woman prime minister.

"If they win, they will, the harder they'll fall," Mrs. Thatcher said in a challenge to Mr. Callaghan to stake his Labor government's life on an election now. "But the harder too will be our task of halting and reversing the decline of Britain."

Mrs. Thatcher made these points:

- The next Conservative government would restore British defense cuts and bring defense spending back to the minimum needed to meet the threat of the Soviet Union.

- A Conservative government would maintain the British troops in Northern Ireland as long as they are needed there. So, to those who say "bring our boys back," Mrs. Thatcher retorted: "If you wash your hands of Northern Ireland you wash them in blood. So long as Ulster wishes to belong to the United Kingdom she will do so."

- The Conservatives are determined to support the police in maintaining law and order. She warned criminals, "You will find in the new Conservative government a remorseless and implacable enemy."
- It is a smear to call the Conservatives racists. She said that compulsory repatriation of black and Asian immigrants "is not and never will be our policy."

## Austria Protests Reporter Ouster

VIENNA, Oct. 13 (UPI) — Austria today accused the Soviet Union of violating the Helsinki agreement by expelling an Austrian correspondent without giving the reasons for his expulsion.

The Foreign Ministry said it has informed the Soviet Embassy that the expulsion of Erhard Hutter, a Moscow correspondent for Austria, is a violation of the Helsinki agreement, which could "cast a shadow" on the friendly relations between Austria and the Soviet Union.

A representative of the Soviet Embassy refused to accept the Austrian note and said the measure was directed only against Mr. Hutter, not against Austria. Mr. Hutter, who has reported from Moscow for seven years, said he apparently was kicked out because the Russians disliked his stories about dissidents.

## Uganda Claim of Invasion By Tanzania Is Doubtful

NAIROBI, Oct. 13 (UPI) — Uganda emigre sources said today that the charge of a Tanzanian invasion by President Idi Amin yesterday was intended to cover up an upheaval at a military camp at Mosoko that the sources said took place on Tuesday.

The sources speculated that the difficulties at the camp, about 50 miles from the reported scene of fighting, diverted Marshal Amin's attention from his broadcast threat — also yesterday — to take reprisal against Americans in Uganda for a U.S. economic embargo against his country.

Some diplomats here relate the invasion charges to the warning by the unpredictable Marshal Amin that he would soon make a "drastic and serious decision" concerning Americans and anyone connected with the United States.

The threat was made in retaliation for the signing last week by President Carter of an International Monetary Fund bill amended to mandate a full economic embargo against Uganda. The United States has been the chief purchaser of Ugandan coffee.

Although Marshal Amin has yet to say what his "drastic decision" will be, the warning recalled his short-lived edict of two years ago forbidding U.S. citizens to leave the country. At the time, angry over Mr. Carter's condemnation of civil rights violations in Uganda, Marshal Amin ordered all American there to meet with him, presumably to pledge their loyalty. The order was rescinded at the last minute.

The U.S. embassy here estimates that there are slightly more than 200 U.S. nationals in Uganda at present, most of them missionaries. There are thought to be a few dozen technicians from the Harris Co. of New York, who are building a communications satellite.

Uganda Radio reported today that fighting was still going on in

## Dutch Extradite 2 West German Terror Suspects

THE HAGUE, Oct. 13 (AP) — Two West German terrorist suspects were extradited by Dutch authorities tonight, the Justice Ministry said.

Christoph Wackernagel, 27, and Gerd Schneider, 29, were flown by helicopter from Maastricht prison in the south of the Netherlands to an undisclosed location in West Germany.

The two were captured in Amsterdam last November after a shootout with Dutch police. They are accused of being members of a terrorist organization (the Red Army Faction), using false documents and attempting to murder three policemen wounded during their arrest. Mr. Wackernagel also is sought in West Germany for a number of terrorist offenses.

A Justice Ministry spokesman said that the decision to extradite the two men was made hours after they started a hunger strike.

## The Cause of Nonhuman Rights Wins Its Own Spokesman at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 13 (UPI) — While most delegates are inclined to worry about things like the Middle East and nuclear war, Sir Eric Gairy, prime minister of the Caribbean island of Grenada, is concerned about flying saucers and people who strip bark off trees.

Yesterday in his address to the UN General Assembly, he praised a dozen UN leaders, bemoaned the deaths of popes, presidents and political leaders, quoted the Bible and Shakespeare, and put in a tourist plug for Grenada and flying saucers.

Sir Eric has been trying for years to get the United Nations to set up an agency for monitoring and reporting on unidentified flying objects. And every year the UN General Assembly politely puts him off.

His address, however, had a new twist. Sir Eric took up the cause of nonhuman rights — "the rights of life other than human life: animals of the forest, pets at home, reptiles, birds, sensitive plants, flowers." All these, he said, have a right to life — but regrettably, too many humans trample on them.

"Suppose some other creature came down to crush us to bits, beating the skins off our backs as we do trees, inflicting us with excruciating pain until we die?" he asked.

He said he was speaking for and on behalf of all animals and plants, and appealed to the human race to act to protect their life.



The corpses of two policemen lie under blankets beside their ambushed vehicle near Bilbao.

## Hillside Gunners Kill 2 in Basque Region Ambush

MADRID, Oct. 13 (UPI) — Submachine gunfire from above killed two policemen and critically wounded a third as they rode in a Land-Rover today in the Basque region, officials said. The attackers were presumed to be ETA guerrillas.

The victims were driving on a forest road near Bilbao when the fire erupted at 2:20 p.m. from a slope overhead. Reports said that the gunmen escaped.

The slayings raised to nine the number of policemen killed in northern Spain in the last six weeks. A navy captain and a forest guard have also been assassinated in the region during the period.

## Factory Owner Shot

MADRID, Oct. 13 (UPI) — A Spanish industrialist who had apparently been kidnapped was

found in the Basque region today with gunshot wounds in the legs, police sources said.

The news agency EFE identified the man as Jacinto Zalacai and said he was the owner of a tool factory in the Basque town of Gestoia which he intended to declare bankrupt. No group had taken responsibility for the attack.

## Hong Kong, U.S. Said Goals of Vietnamese

## Fugitives to China Seeking New Refuge

By Linda Marhefs

HONG KONG, Oct. 13 — Some of the Vietnamese refugees who fled across the Chinese border this summer as relations between the two Communist neighbors soured are finding China no more to their liking than Vietnam.

Sources here and in Canton said that many refugees, already disillusioned with the austere living conditions and political restrictions in China, are trying to escape to Hong Kong and then go to the United States.

This British colony, which has been fearful of a refugee invasion since the flight across the Chinese-Vietnamese border began, has indicated that its doors are closed to Vietnamese who have changed their minds about staying in China. "We consider them illegal immigrants and they are not welcome," an Immigration Department spokesman said.

Five young ethnic Chinese from Vietnam were arrested last week by Hong Kong's marine police as they attempted to swim from the Chinese mainland to an island here. Authorities here determined that they had escaped from the hastily erected villages where China has housed more than 170,000 Vietnamese refugees.

## Canton Becomes Mecca

Canton, the provincial Chinese capital 90 miles from here, has become a mecca for Vietnamese hoping to emigrate or escape to Hong Kong, according to travelers' reports. So many Vietnamese have made their way to Canton illegally, often by using forged travel permits, that city authorities have been rounding them up and sending them back to the countryside en masse.

Several thousand were carried off in trucks early this month, soon after officials closed an overcrowded Canton hotel that had become an unofficial gathering place for refugees, sources said. So far Chinese authorities have been lenient with runaways — and have found urban jobs for a few with technical and professional skills — but that attitude may not last.

The Chinese seem to be losing patience, said a diplomat who recently visited villages where the Vietnamese have been resettled. "The Vietnamese refugees are turning out to be a major headache," he said.

Resettlement in the Chinese countryside on state-owned farms must have struck the Vietnamese as an ironic fate. Many of them originally fled Vietnam to avoid Hanoi's forcible relocation of city-dwellers and ethnic Chinese to barren "new economic zones" on its borders.

Although more than 80 percent of the refugees came from North Vietnam, which has been Communist for a generation, they have expressed surprise and disappointment that the Chinese Communists exercise even tighter control over their population than do their Vietnamese counterparts.

One young refugee reported, for example, that in Vietnam it was still possible to bribe Communist officials or buy forged travel documents, but he said money was of no use in dealing with Chinese cadres.

## Isolated Refugees

Apparently for security reasons, nearly all of the Vietnamese refugees have been isolated in remote areas of Kwangsi, Yunnan, Fukien and Kwangtung provinces, far from cities or military outposts. That has not stopped several thousand from slipping away and boarding trains for Canton, where they eventually hope to make contact with relatives in Hong Kong, the United States or Southeast Asia.

Feeding and caring for the influx of refugees has become a strain for the Chinese. Provincial radio broadcasts have boasted about the way in which local authorities swiftly provided housing, food and medicine for the new arrivals, but it has become apparent that the native Chinese, themselves very poor,

have been asked to make significant sacrifices.

A Kwangtung commune of 1,300 peasants was ordered to make room for more than 2,000 Vietnamese. Precious foodstuffs, such as meat and eggs, were appropriated for the newcomers. And a broadcast from Fukien reported that many villagers have "spontaneously" moved out of their houses and let the refugees from Vietnam move in.

## \$1,000 to Resettle

Soon after the Chinese news agency disclosed that it was costing \$1,000 to resettle each refugee, Peking closed its border and announced that some of the refugees would be repatriated. But Hanoi refused to let any re-enter Vietnam.

Hopes for an amicable solution dissolved late last month, when the Chinese declared that prolonged negotiations with Vietnam over the fate of the refugees had proven fruitless and withdrew its delegation. China might be tempted to issue exit permits to the Vietnamese and ship them across the Hong Kong

border, except that Britain has made it clear through diplomatic channels in Peking and London that this congested colony of 4.7 million has simply run out of room. A neighborhood called Mongkok, which has 370,000 people, is believed to be the most densely populated square mile in the world.

Hong Kong has offered temporary shelter to the so-called Vietnamese "boat people" who wash ashore here in frail fishing craft, but only because the United States and other countries have promised them permanent accommodations. Vietnamese who are caught crossing into Hong Kong from China are classified as illegal immigrants, and under an agreement reached with Peking in 1974, are deported.

This distinction has apparently become common knowledge among Canton's Vietnamese population, for the five young Vietnamese captured by Hong Kong police last week claimed they were "boat people" and entitled to stay. The problem, according to the police, was that there was no trace of a boat.

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## Diplomats Do Not Expect Pretoria to Change View

(Continued from Page 1)

set aside. That plan, providing for an election supervised by South Africa between Dec. 4 and 8, has sidled the UN proposals, which envisage joint South African and UN supervision of the transition to black majority rule in South-West Africa.

Mr. Botha, echoing the stand taken by his predecessor, John Vorster, who called the election the day he resigned last month, has emphasized that the party that triumphs in the South-West African balloting will be free to re-open negotiations with the UN if it chooses. However, many diplomats in the South African capital believe that Mr. Botha will do little to encourage that.

There has long been an implicit possibility of UN sanctions against South Africa, and it became explicit with the Security Council vote two weeks ago approving the detailed peace plan drawn up by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, when African members declared that Pretoria would invite sanctions if it held to its unilateral scheme.

However, the threat of an oil boycott, the probable first step in any sanctions campaign, has made little impact in Pretoria. This is partly due to a feeling that Western nations with large investments here — particularly Britain — are far from ready to take action that will hurt their own economies.

Mr. Botha, who made his reputation as a hard-line defense minister, is said to have argued privately that yielding on the South-West Africa issue for fear of sanctions would be pointless, because sanctions against South Africa's own racial policies are inevitable in the long term.

A number of responsible publicists in South Africa have suggested that the reason for South Africa's rejection of the UN plan, reportedly at Mr. Botha's urging, was a decision not to risk South-West Africa taking independence under a hostile government.

Victory in the December election is usually certain for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, a coalition of whites and blacks strongly backed by the Vorster government. Because of a boycott by its principal rivals, the alliance will be opposed by only a right-wing white group.

The Turnhalle Alliance would have strong reasons for not accepting the Waldheim plan, since it

## Mobutu to Visit Angola

KINSHASA, Zaire, Oct. 13 (UPI) — Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko will make an official visit to Angola in the next few days, government officials announced.

would require new elections, which would pit the Alliance against the South-West Africa People's Organization, the nationalist group that has waged a guerrilla war in the territory and that consistently heads straw polls in the territory.

Possible compromise offers from the Western foreign ministers seem unlikely to sway Mr. Botha, who is thought to believe that South Africa's interests require a friendly government in South-West Africa of the kind that the Turnhalle Alliance would establish.

The foreign ministers have indicated that they will warn the South African leader of the dangers of deeper Soviet and Cuban involvement in the guerrilla war if Pretoria persists. But Mr. Botha has argued in the past that South Africa's strategic interests will be better served by meeting the "Marxist" threat on the northern frontier of South-West Africa, 1000 miles from Pretoria, than by retreating to its own borders.

ESFAHAN, Iran, Oct. 13 (AP) — They cannot bathe in 71 of Esfahan's 72 public baths. Their soiled dishes are often segregated from those of other customers in restaurants and cafes. Many anxiously escort their children to school, hoping to shield them from the occasional cruel taunts that can scar for life.

These are the Jews of Esfahan, descendants of wandering ancestors who mixed the soil of ancient Jerusalem with Aspadana and now live in a country where Islam is supreme.

There were 15,000 Jews in this central Iranian city in 1948. Only about 4,000 remain. The others left for Tehran, for Israel or other areas in search of a better life.

"Once people know you are a Jew there will be problems," said Ben Rafi Mayeri, unofficial doyen of Esfahan's Jewish community. "Not from the government, but from the people."

"Sometimes our children are taunted on the way to school and sometimes they have been beaten. It is impossible to win an argument with a Moslem if you have to go to the police or courts."

## 2,500 Years

"Why do we stay?" he asked. "Because we have lived here for 2,500 years."

Esfahan is 490 kilometers south of Tehran in a mountain-ringed

## Japan to Send Military Men Overseas

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Oct. 13 (NYT) — In a subtle but historic change of policy, Japan is for the first time since 1945 preparing to send members of its military overseas, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

The immediate reason for the dispatch of about 25 "security officials" from Japan's Defense Ministry to diplomatic missions overseas is to help protect embassies against terrorist attacks by the Japanese Red Army, which is based in the Middle East.

The extremist group, which is made up of a score of leftist guerrillas, according to police here, and is often compared to the West German Baader-Meinhof group, is suspected by the Japanese police of preparing plans for fresh attacks on Japanese embassies and citizens abroad.

But the significance of the decision to send abroad men from the Defense Ministry is that it breaks a taboo.

## Memories Die Hard

Memories of the Japanese military invasions of Manchuria and northern China in the 1930s, often made against the wishes of the government in Tokyo — and of Japan's subsequent defeat in World War II — die hard.

Until now, the most the government has done was to send military attaches to embassies abroad for diplomatic duties, and it has approached the decision to send the batch of "security officials" overseas in a gingerly fashion and with a wary eye on public reactions.

In a circumspect move, the authorities will send out 50 men by April, 1979, the Foreign Ministry said, of whom half are from the National Police Agency and the rest are from the Defense Ministry. These will reinforce about 30 security experts already on the job, mainly in Europe, the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

In a further effort to diminish the impact of its decision, the government decreed that all 50 will join the Foreign Ministry temporarily and travel as Foreign Ministry security officials.

The lengths to which the Foreign Ministry is going in order to lessen the immediate effect of its move are underlined by its refusal to say whether its "security officials" will be armed (presumably they will) or to reveal where they will be stationed.

## Cautious Timing

The timing of the policy change is also a mark of the caution officials take in sweetening the pill for Japanese pacifists, still a major force here, and for the Socialist Party, which favors unarmed neutrality.

The announcement coincides with a visit to Japan by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, who not only urges Japan to take tougher anti-terrorist measures abroad but also counsels a realistic Japanese defense policy, free of traumas over World War II.

The German chancellor presided last July over the economic summit in Bonn, at which the leaders of the West and Japan decided "to intensify joint efforts to combat international terrorism."

That decision, needs more flesh on it, Mr. Schmidt told his Japanese hosts, to deal with the capitalist world's two most notorious left-wing guerrilla groups, which are German and Japanese in nationality.

Daeca Hijacking

The Germans were deeply upset by the feebleness with which Prime Minister Takao Fukuda handled Japan's last terrorist flap, an air hijacking by the Japanese Red Army in December last year, which ended swiftly when the Japanese government decided to hand over several of the group who had been jailed here plus \$6 million in cash.

Mr. Schmidt is accompanied by Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski, the minister of state who solved West Germany's last big terrorist incident overseas in Somalia a year ago by a sudden attack on a hijacked

jetliner grounded there. Mr. Schmidt wants Japan to learn from that action.

So far the Japanese have shown few signs of toughening up to the point where they would take military action abroad. "Last time we caved in in one day," said a police spokesman here, referring to the Daeca incident, "and next time the government might hold out for a week, but it would still give in."

But the decision to send officials overseas is a welcome sign of change to the Germans.

The bigger message conveyed by Mr. Schmidt, however, is that it is perfectly respectable for a sovereign nation to have armed forces and a defense policy. That is nothing new in West Germany which started rearmament 20 years ago, but to the Japanese, who have recently launched their first major defense debate since 1945, the Schmidt visit is a tonic.

"My belief is that anybody who wants to be protected against sudden attack and creeping pressures," Mr. Schmidt told a press conference here, "must contribute one way or another to collective defense."

Japanese contributions to defense in the Far East and even in Japan itself have so far been virtually zero — the U.S. does the job — but a defense "mood" is growing here, as shown by the decision once again to send military men abroad.

Most of the people seemed fearful about talking to journalists, though some whispered from deep within the doorways of their homes that guardsmen had killed innocent civilians.

The guardsmen rampaged after retaking the city, the residents said, killing scores of teen-agers, regardless of whether there was evidence that they had joined the rebels.

"They are still grabbing kids and knocking on doors at night to arrest people," said a man who would not give his name.

## Sweden Has New Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiate — first with his coalition partners and then in the Riksdag. Mr. Ulsten admitted he would have to seek support also from political opponents, adding that the Liberal Party would not "put forward proposals that are bound to lose in parliament."

He also admitted the political power now had shifted from the government, meaning the Cabinet, to the parliament.

Before the vote, all parties explained how they intended to vote. Social Democratic leader Olof Palme said that because the Socialists did not urge a vote to form a government and had not wanted the Social Democrats to form one, his party would abstain.

The Center Party spokesman, Thorsten Larsson, said that his party assumed that Mr. Ulsten would follow the former government's policy declarations, but "the different positions on the energy question mean we cannot vote yes."

Conservative Party spokesman Bertil Lidgard said that the Liberal Party has "turned away from the three-party cooperation," adding, however, that his party might support certain Liberal bills.

The Communists deplored the Social Democrats' decision to abstain from voting and "putting a non-Socialist party to power," party leader Lars Werner said.

The Social Democrats hold 152 Riksdag seats, the Center Party 86, the Conservatives 55, the Liberals 39, the Communists 17.

## Gromyko to Romania

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (UPI) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko left Moscow today for a visit to Romania, Tass reported.

## Residents for 2,500 Years

## Ghetto Existence Way of Life for Jews in Iranian City

plateau that alternates between lush green farmland and sun-parched earth. Jews reportedly first settled here in 700 B.C., when sent by the Chaldean King Nebuchadnezzar. Others came to Esfahan, then known as Aspadana, from Babylon and Jerusalem during the reign of Cyrus the Great.

The tomb of the biblical Esther, the young Hebrew girl who pleaded with King Xerxes for just treatment of Moses' people and became queen of the Achaemenian kingdom, still stands today, located northwest of Esfahan in Hamadan.

Mr. Mayeri, 62, who relies on oral history, said that some of the ancient elders brought soil from Jerusalem with them on their long trek. They mixed it with Esfahan's earth and it smelled like the holy city they had left. So they stayed.

Between 80,000 and 100,000 Jews are believed living in Iran.

"The history of the Jews can be seen in the Iranian national emblem," he said. "There is the original red sun of Iran. Then came the Jews, whose lion was added to the design and carried the Iranian sun. Then came the Arabs who added the scimitar to the lion's claw."

Jewish life here was sometimes harsh and perilous, he said, with special taxes levied on them and ghetto life imposed. "My father used to tell me how we would be

brutally teased and beaten on the streets," Mr. Mayeri said. "We were at their [the Moslems'] mercy."

"Thank God for Reza Pahlavi. When he came everything changed. We were free to worship and no longer had to fear people coming into the temple and killing or beating us."

Shah Reza Pahlavi ascended to the throne in 1924 and quickly set about modernizing Iran and instituting constitutional guarantees for religious minorities. His programs were carried further by his son, the current monarch, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Jews no longer are confined to the ghetto, have civil rights and their own representative in Parliament. The word *kalam*, or Jew, is missing from new identity cards which the government issues to its citizens.

Petty discrimination, the kind most resistant to government decree, persists.

## Children Harassed

"There are many small things," said Mr. Mayeri. "If you go into an ice cream store you won't have any trouble being served. But if you watch carefully, you will notice your dirty dishes are washed separately from the others, and three times. They consider us unclean."

After some children were harassed on the way to Esfahan's Jewish school, he said, many parents started walking with their children.

Mr. Mayeri lives with his wife and three children in a 100-year-old building amidst a cluster of humble structures near Esfahan's old bazaar. Lilac bushes and water troughs decorate the inner courtyard.

The old house has no bathing facilities and Mr. Mayeri's family must use the public bath at Julla, a quarter on the opposite side of town where many of Esfahan's Armenian Christians live. Jews, he said, are unofficially barred from all but Julla's bathhouse.

The Mayeri family plans to emigrate to the United States soon to join his eldest daughter and her husband and his brothers.

Mr. Mayeri and other Jews here, who are mostly cloth merchants, worry about recent anti-government outbursts in Iran.

Conservative Moslem groups are opposed to some aspects of the Shah's modernization programs, and leftists and Western-educated intellectuals are demanding a change in the country's social and political structure. More radical elements have called for the overthrow of the Pahlavi dynasty.

"Our lives depend on the Shah and the royal family. I am certain of that," Mr. Mayeri said.

Handwritten signature or mark.

## For Internal Settlement

## Overse Rhodesia's Smith Gets Some Kissinger Support

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP) — Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith prepared to take his campaign for acceptance to the West Coast today after winning the qualified endorsement of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for his plan to set up black majority rule in Rhodesia.

Mr. Smith and his colleagues on Rhodesia's interim ruling council, the Rev. Nkomo, are scheduled to fly to California today and spend the next several days there, meeting with — among others — former President Gerald R. Ford and former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, both potential candidates for the 1980 Republican presidential nomination, whose support Mr. Smith would like to receive.

## Rebellion Ruins

En route back to the East Coast next week, Mr. Smith and Mr. Nkomo are scheduled to stop in Houston, where their host at a dinner reception is to be former Gov. John Connally, another possible Republican candidate for the White House.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Nkomo met with Mr. Kissinger in his Washington office late yesterday. Mr. Kissinger said afterward that he believed Mr. Smith was sincere in his effort to set up a formula for effecting a peaceful transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia.

"I'm not saying we should support the internal settlement," the former secretary of state said. "I'm saying we should give his approach an opportunity."

Mr. Smith and Mr. Nkomo flew here today. They met with the other two members of Rhodesia's ruling group, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Chief Jeremiah Chirau, shortly after their arrival from

## Mugabe Bars Washington From Rhodesia Mediation

By David Ottaway

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Oct. 13 (UPI) — The Zimbabwe African National Union, the Mozambique-based wing of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance in Rhodesia, yesterday formally rejected any further participation by the United States in negotiations for a settlement of the Rhodesia dispute.

In a statement issued by its central committee, ZANU said that by admitting Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith to the United States last week for his current visit, Washington had exceeded its role as a mediator and should be excluded from conferences on Rhodesia.

"We are now compelled to state that, at all future conferences on Rhodesia, the United States government participation be excluded. They have by admitting Smith and his gang exceeded their jurisdiction as mediators," the ZANU statement said.

It added that while the United States as a sovereign state was free to admit whomever it pleased, it had a responsibility to ensure that states who have no legal right or interest in the Rhodesian constitutional situation ought not to be at any time. (ZANU has no official presence at any future conference on Rhodesia.)

"We now name the United States as one such state which must never be invited to attend," it concluded.

The statement was issued only in the name of ZANU, the Chinese-backed Rhodesian nationalist faction led by Robert Mugabe. There was no indication that it had been approved by the ZANU leadership.

Nonetheless, the opposition of ZANU to further U.S. participation in the search for a negotiated settlement is a major blow to the Carter administration's diplomacy in Southern Africa generally and in Rhodesia in particular.

It is bound to make extremely difficult any future joint British-American initiative over Rhodesia, which leaves London on its own to

Rhodesia to join in the effort to win U.S. support for the proposed settlement.

After meetings with the editorial boards of Newsweek magazine and The New York Times, the group was to attend a dinner given by the American-Rhodesian Association, a group that supports Mr. Smith's plan.

While Mr. Smith and Mr. Nkomo fly to San Diego, Bishop Muzorewa and Chief Chirau are to go to Washington.

Mr. Kissinger said after yesterday's meeting that he, like the Carter administration, favors an all-party conference that would include the Patriotic Front guerrilla forces now waging war on the Salisbury government from bases in nearby countries.

But he agreed with Mr. Smith's argument that failure of the United States to give Mr. Smith any support at all serves to encourage Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe to fight rather than enter negotiations.

Mr. Smith has contended during his visit here that the internal settlement he proposes is based on a formula spelled out by Mr. Kissinger in a 1976 meeting in Pretoria, S. Africa, and that in exchange for his agreement to the U.S. demand for free elections of a black government, the United States promised to lift economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

The State Department says that understanding was never presented as a commitment, but only as a suggestion.

Mr. Kissinger, not disputing this view, said yesterday after his meeting with Mr. Smith and Mr. Nkomo that conditions have changed since 1976.



MARSHALING HER FORCES — Airman 1st Class Donna Stewart of the 435th Tactical Airlift Wing guides a C-5 Galaxy of the U.S. Air Force Military Airlift Command into its parking spot at the Rhein Main Air Base in West Germany. Airman Stewart is the first woman to serve as an aircraft marshal in a U.S. Air Force unit stationed in Europe.

## Congressman Said to Have Gotten \$65,000

## Flood Charged With Influence Peddling

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (NYT)

The Department of Justice yesterday charged Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., with a sweeping scheme to sell his influence in government in exchange for stock and more than \$65,000 in cash.

In an indictment brought by a federal grand jury here, the government alleged that Rep. Flood, who has served more than four decades in Congress, had conspired with his chief aide to demand cash payments from business and professional men who were seeking influence in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Health, Education and Welfare Department.

During the period covered by the indictment, Rep. Flood was the chairman of a House subcommittee to which these agencies had to appear for their annual budgets.

Rep. Flood, who was indicted in early September in California on perjury charges, has consistently denied any wrongdoing. He is expected to continue his effort to seek re-election in his northeastern Pennsylvania district.



Rep. Daniel Flood

Cash, Bank Stock

According to yesterday's indictment, Rep. Flood improperly received about \$65,000 in cash and 100 shares of Pennsylvania bank stock between 1970 and 1976, either directly or through an aide, Stephen Elko. The congressman is also charged with seeking \$100,000 more in bribes.

The charges are only part of the legal clouds that have gathered over Rep. Flood. In addition to the California indictment, he is under investigation by a federal grand jury in Philadelphia that is looking into an allegation that he improperly used his influence to get poverty program funds for a private hospital in exchange for campaign contributions.

Information now under investigation by the Justice Department and the House Ethics Committee accuses Rep. Joshua Ellberg, D-Pa., of receiving \$34,000 in legal fees through a Philadelphia law firm after he exerted his influence on behalf of the expansion of Hahnemann Hospital. He is alleged to

## U.S. Tiros Satellite

## Is Placed in Orbit

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Oct. 13 (UPI) — The Tiros satellite, an orbiting weather eye which will be operated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, was successfully placed in orbit before dawn today.

Weather and technical problems have caused several postponements in launching Tiros-N, the first of eight in the third generation of polar orbiting environmental monitoring satellites.

"We don't have to negotiate with the United States," he said. "The only colonial power is Britain. If the United States is now actually subverting us and suddenly introducing the issue of legal recognition of the internal (Rhodesian) regime, then in our opinion it has exceeded the limits of the jurisdiction we have allowed it."

Mr. Mugabe had indicated in an interview with the Washington Post on Sunday that the administration's decision to allow Mr. Smith to turn point in his group's attitude toward Washington's role in the Rhodesia dispute.

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## No Firm Evidence of Murder

## Former CIA Man's Death Likely to Remain Mystery

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (NYT) — It may be that John Paisley wanted to cast off from his life much as he had cast off from shore in his sailing days — silently slipping away, with only a trace of a wake.

But if that is true, his plan went badly awry, and instead of a quiet exit, his death is now a major international mystery.

Two things initially set Mr. Paisley's death apart. He had served for more than 20 years as an officer of the CIA and was an expert on Soviet military strategy, and his body was found floating in Chesapeake Bay strapped with nearly 40 pounds of diver's weights and with a bullet wound in the skull just below the left ear.

There is no firm evidence, despite several reports, that Mr. Paisley's death was connected to intelligence activities — no real sign of skulduggery by Soviet intelligence agencies or other covert operators.

## Friends Suspect Suicide

Many of Mr. Paisley's colleagues at the CIA and many of his friends believe that he was trying to commit suicide in such a manner that it would appear he had disappeared in a sailing accident. His wife, Mary Ann, from whom he was separated; his son, Edward, and a woman acquaintance, Betty Myers, all have said that he seemed to be in good spirits and unlikely to kill himself.

Despite nearly two weeks of investigation, a seven-man team of Maryland state police officers does not appear close to a verdict on whether the death was murder or suicide. Moreover, even a superficial review of case suggests that it may be a deeper mystery than Mr. Paisley's CIA friends are willing to acknowledge.

John Paisley joined the CIA in 1953 after a stint in the merchant marine and work in North Africa as a communications specialist for the United Nations. He was never involved in the CIA's covert operations, according to former intelligence officers and CIA public statements.

Mr. Paisley, his former colleagues said, was a "brilliant researcher" who had developed the use of computers in strategic research. There is no record that he served abroad at any time.

In his 20 years with the CIA, Mr. Paisley rose to become the deputy director of the Office of Strategic Research, which concentrates on studying the military intentions and capabilities of foreign governments, with emphasis on the Soviet Union.

## Retired in 1974

Although this was a senior executive position, paying in the range of \$35,000 a year, top command was held by Mr. Paisley. In 1973 he was passed over for promotion to chief of the division, and he retired in 1974.

Even in retirement, Mr. Paisley would have been a valuable intelligence acquisition for the Russians. A former intelligence officer noted: "He could tell them how we view them, how we arrive at our conclusions and what kinds of evidence we think is important."

Moreover, Mr. Paisley was retained by the CIA as a consultant after retirement and was involved

in the evaluation of Soviet military power. Yet several colleagues, as one officer put it, agreed that "on the Richter scale" John Paisley was "a 5 for the Russians" — he would not have been a good mole (an agent in place in the CIA's command).

Mr. Paisley's retirement was not serene. His marriage ended in 1975, and he moved from a comfortable home in suburban Virginia to an impersonal downtown Washington apartment building. A son became embroiled in legal problems after a serious auto accident.

Since his death there have been reports that he was under financial pressure, but neither credit bureau reports nor court records bear out major financial reverses.

Sailing remained possibly John Paisley's greatest pleasure. He owned a 31-foot sloop-rigged sailboat, which he berthed at the home of a former Air Force intelligence officer on the lower Chesapeake Bay.

On Sunday, Sept. 24, Mr. Paisley sailed early in the day with a friend. Later he put the friend ashore and went out alone. Late in the afternoon he radioed ashore and said that he would not be back until after dark. He was not seen alive again.

On Sept. 25 an unidentified caller reported to the Coast Guard that a sailboat had run aground about 10 miles from where Mr. Paisley was last known to be sailing. The Coast Guardsmen who boarded the boat said that there was no sign of a struggle or damage, nor was there any sign of Mr. Paisley.

There were, however, CIA documents aboard, and a 9mm automatic pistol was missing from the boat. One unfired cartridge was found on the cabin floor.

The CIA sent two intelligence officers to the boat and took custody of the papers, which a spokesman later said were not secret documents. The next day, according to intelligence sources, Mrs. Paisley removed her husband's personal effects from his Washington apartment. She then invited CIA operatives to her home to pick up his papers and his CIA credentials.

## Evidence 'Contaminated'

Five days after he disappeared, John Paisley's body was found floating several miles from his boat. He had been shot. The Maryland state police laboratories cannot confirm that the bullet that killed him came from his own pistol, but the fragments they recovered are of similar weight.

The state police reported that the evidence on the boat and in his apartment had been so "contaminated" by movement and search that it could not be relied upon.

But the state police speculate that if Mr. Paisley's death was suicide, he achieved it by weighting himself with diving lead, hanging over the side of the boat and, holding the pistol in his left hand, firing at his own skull.

The police have found one more indication that Mr. Paisley may have taken his own life. Several weeks before his death, he bought an unneeded set of diving weights. Privately, however, a senior Maryland police officer said at an interview: "We will probably never know the truth."

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## 2 Jailed in Rattler Attack on Lawyer

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13 (AP) — A Los Angeles attorney was seriously injured when he was bitten in the hand by a rattlesnake apparently placed in his mailbox as a weapon.

Paul Morantz, 33, was placed in his mailbox as a weapon. Police yesterday arrested two men, one the son of a band leader, in connection with the attack on Mr. Morantz.

Lance Kanton, 20, and Joseph Morantz, 28, surrendered to Los Angeles police in Badger, Calif., about 150 miles north of here.

Police said both men are members of the Synanon Foundation, an alternative-lifestyle drug-rehabilitation organization. They were accompanied by Phil Bourdette, an attorney for the organization, who said Synanon would not be represented in the case.

The arrest took place on property belonging to Synanon, police said. They said a car that had allegedly been seen during the crime was at the scene.

4½-Foot Rattlesnake

Attorney Paul Morantz, 33, was in a serious condition at County General Medical Center, where he has been treated since being bitten by the rattlesnake. Tuesday afternoon, Dr. Morantz had recently won a \$300,000 judgment against Synanon.

When he came home Tuesday

and reached into his mailbox, he was attacked by a 4½-foot rattlesnake that had been dropped into the box. The reptile's rattles had been removed, apparently to prevent it from rattling a warning.

The attorney was bitten on the hand. "It felt like having my hand in a vise and it kept tightening," he said.

Morantz ran from his house,



Paul Morantz

shouting, "I need help. I've been bitten by a rattlesnake." Fire Department paramedics took Mr. Morantz to the hospital while firemen entered the house and beheaded the snake.

Police would not comment on the possible connection between the attack on Mr. Morantz and the recent judgment he won against Synanon in a kidnapping case, but neighbors spotted a car near Mr. Morantz's home Tuesday afternoon and wrote down the license number. The car was traced to Synanon.

10-Year Association

A spokeswoman for Stan Kanton said the band leader's son had been associated with Synanon about 10 years.

Mr. Morantz has crusaded against various cults and alternative-lifestyle groups, and has been involved in a number of child-custody battles with Synanon. He recently told reporters that former Synanon members warned him that he was in physical danger.

Speaking to reporters from his hospital bed yesterday, Mr. Morantz said Synanon had become "a terrorist group involved in a holy war."

## 4 Russians Visiting

## U.S. Electric Plants

ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 13 (UPI)

Soviet officials plan to inspect electrical plants in three U.S. states in an attempt to learn how to improve the economy and efficiency of their country's new nationwide electrical transmission system.

Four representatives of the Soviet Union's Ministry of Power, in the United States on a 10-day visit, today were to tour the Blenheim-Gilboa hydro pump storage power plant in Schoharie County, New York. Yesterday, they toured the New York Power Pool Control Center and visited the General Electric Co. plant in Schenectady.

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## Cambodian Refugees

In the absence of feasible avenues for action, the outrage expressed at the war that the government of Cambodia has been conducting against its own people has provided scant benefit to the victims. "Democratic Kampuchea," as it is called, having chosen isolation to impose its rule, has seemed immune to external protests. So it is especially gratifying that the United States is finally finding something helpful to do.

The first step has been to funnel aid to countries caring for Cambodian refugees. Some \$8 million is now going for refugees in Thailand — through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Earlier this year a mission dispatched by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., brought to the attention of Congress the plight of some 120,000 Cambodian refugees in Vietnam. The trouble was that, while Thailand is a friendly country with which the United States has close ties, Vietnam is unrecognized by the U.S. government and regarded as an unacceptable regime by many U.S. citizens. For people feeling that way about Vietnam, such as Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., the problem was how to help the refugees without giving aid or approval to Vietnam. That is, of course, precisely what the international organizations are for — in this case, the United

Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. On that basis, Mr. Dole joined forces with Mr. Kennedy. The result was that the Congress has now put up its first funds for Cambodians in Vietnam. The money is small (\$1.5 million), but the necessary precedent has been set.

A second step is pending — admission of some of those Cambodian refugees to the United States. There is a continuing and, in our view, rather tiresome argument in Washington over whether the refugees should be admitted under the attorney general's "parole" authority or whether Congress should itself directly regulate the flow. But in this instance, both houses of Congress, not without some friction, have supported resolutions requesting the administration to use the parole authority to admit at least 15,000 Cambodians. Attorney General Griffin Bell, who has expressed reservations about use of the authority, is pondering the request.

We hope he responds promptly and positively. Resolution of the fine points of a Washington legal and jurisdictional dispute cannot be allowed priority over the relief of desperate people fleeing a wretched regime.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Mr. Singer's Nobel Prize

Almost every time a Nobel Prize for literature is announced, the cries divide between "Who?" and "Shame!" — "Who?" coming from the general public. "Shame!" from the particular. This year there are very few cries of either sort in response to the award to Isaac Bashevis Singer; and it is surprising how many people have heard of, and read, the work of the shy Polish immigrant who still writes his stories in Yiddish, the right to left, in college blue books. The credit for the prize is rightfully and naturally all Mr. Singer's. But a separable kind of credit goes to the Swedish Academy of Letters for recognizing in Mr. Singer not only a great writer, but also the satisfaction of a popular wish to hear a good story.

For all the complaints that automatically accrue to Nobel Prizes, the awards for literature, in fact, have not been half bad. To be sure, Tolstoy, Joyce and Proust were left in the cold, but Yeats, Shaw, Mann, O'Neill, Eliot, Faulkner and Hemingway have been honored; and most of these writers, including the poets, had the genius for storytelling that the academy has prized in Mr. Singer. Even Sinclair Lewis and John Steinbeck, whose awards caused a healthy ruckus, were storytellers above all. It is an ancient art, storytelling; the more straightforward the better.

The award to Mr. Singer, then, is also an award to simplicity and clarity, the achievement of which is no mean trick in a literary atmosphere currently dominated by linguistic criticism. The achievement of simplicity and clarity is no mean trick in life, either, which is what Mr. Singer has been saying in a hundred ways for 50 years. His first famous story, "Gimpel the Fool," is about a man who is a fool in name only mainly because he personifies simplicity and clarity. "When the time comes," Gimpel says of death, "I will go joyfully. Whatever may be there it will be real, without complication, without ridicule, without deception. God be praised: There even Gimpel cannot be deceived."

The praising of God is Mr. Singer's other major strength, and in a sense that, too, is being rewarded here. Not Judaism or religion per se, but rather the half-fearful belief in a supernatural world against which men contend. This, too, is the old world of writing: the tales of little people who go about their funny or pathetic or tragic business in the sight of an Almighty who may not care. Mr. Singer said his prize doesn't prove much. But it proves that such a world is still around.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other U.S. Opinion

### Pressure on Somoza

Release of some political prisoners and the promise of freedom for more has brightened the prospects for an intelligent solution of Nicaragua's troubles. This action shows that President Somoza is fully aware of how widespread is the opposition to his regime. His acceptance of mediation by three other countries demonstrates that he has been influenced by pressures from the U.S. government and neighboring states.

But the non-Communist opponents of Somoza are insisting that only his removal from office can set Nicaragua on a course of democratic liberalization. And only such a course can save the country from going more completely over to the camp of the Sandinistas, who make no bones about being Marxist. And even before that, martial law and censorship must be abandoned.

Can Anastasio Somoza be persuaded to step down from the presidency? From that office he has controlled the entire country and amassed a huge family fortune in the past 20 years, following a similar period of control, if not dictatorship, by his father. It is not easy to relinquish such power voluntarily.

ly. Only if he is convinced that he is likely to be deposed violently can he be expected to retire or resign.

Given the coalition of interests now opposing Somoza's rule, violence is exactly what he can expect. His National Guard, which is the country's army and police force, has succeeded in putting down an uprising in several cities, which was sparked by the Sandinistas. But... most observers feel it is only a matter of time before a bigger and better-organized revolt will break out.

Even the most conservative elements in Nicaragua and in surrounding countries are convinced, by now, that the longer the repressive Somoza regime continues, the more the Nicaraguan people will be radicalized and the better will be the chances of the Sandinistas for seizing control.

The past brutality of the Somoza government has left opponents with little choice. Replacement of President Somoza with a popularly elected leader could still enable the country to stave off dictatorship of the left while dismantling the dictatorship of the right.

— From the Providence (R.I.) Journal.

## International Opinion

### An Implausible Denial

The "most categorical denial" by the Bulgarian news agency that undercover agents of that country had been involved in the deaths of [Georgi] Markov and [Vladimir] Simeonov increases suspicions rather than allays them. This is particularly true of the cynical agency's remark that if the Bulgarian government had wanted to do away with these two men, it would not have waited 10 years to do so.

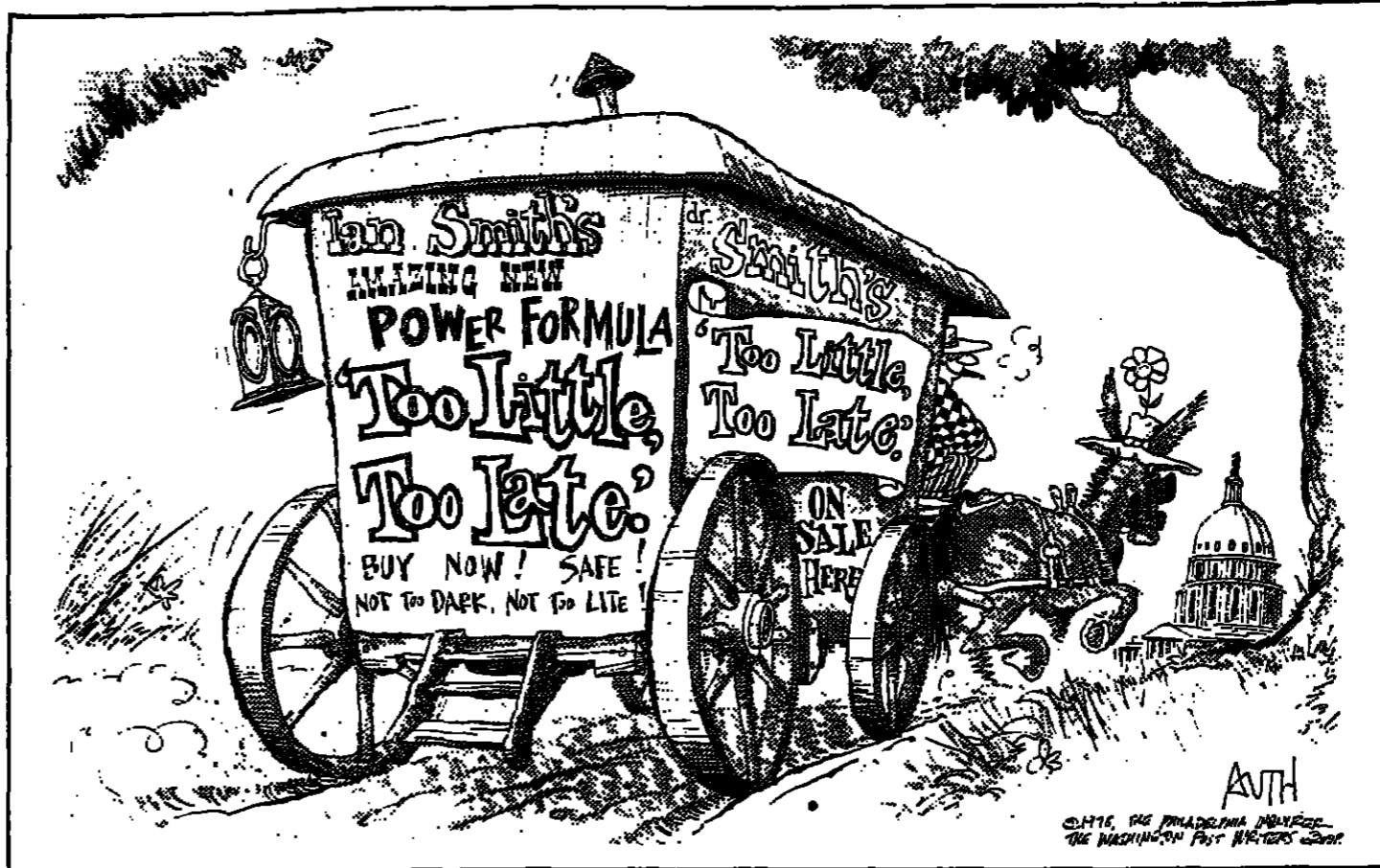
## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
October 14, 1903

NEW YORK — The Philadelphia Press commented in an editorial: "Admiral Dewey's emphatic declaration in favor of a larger navy is warranted. There is no reason why the people at large should continue to be deceived about the deplorable state of our naval defenses. A fleet able to defend the country is necessary to the security of our coastline and our foreign trade. It takes years to build even one vessel, and when war breaks out, if it ever does, there will be no time to add to the navy. The way to prevent war is to be prepared for it."

Fifty Years Ago  
October 14, 1928

PARIS — If armed robbers were always, upon conviction, subject to punishment by death, their number and their audacity undoubtedly would speedily diminish. The recent noonday robbery at gunpoint of a New York diamond merchant would not have occurred. True, it has been protested that in 18th century England, when every sort of robbery was punished by hanging, the multitude of those amenable to this fate increased rather than diminished. But it was the very lack of a distinction between degrees of culpability that made the culprits so reckless.



## Spanish Democracy: No Turning Back

By Stanley Meisler

MADRID — Democracy is not an abstract word in Spain. It is a concrete reality like sand in the bulging or smog in the air. Spaniards invoke democracy, fret over it, joke about it, even when they don't understand it.

This vitality of a word, whose use is so stale elsewhere in the world, is one of the surest signs around that Spain, with astonishing ease, has succeeded in shaking off four decades of dictatorship.

The comedian Paco Gandia, told a bad joke at a ceremonial dinner of the annual Sherry Harvest Festival in Jerez de la Frontera a few weeks ago:

"A Spaniard entered a bakery and said, 'Paisano (fellow countryman), give me five loaves of bread.'"

"But the baker replied, 'Don't just call me paisano. We have democracy now. Call me brother.'"

"All right, brother," the customer said, "Give me five loaves of bread." The baker did so, and the customer walked out.

"Hey, wait a minute," the baker called out, "You haven't paid."

"It's O.K., brother," the customer replied in a childlike voice, "I'm only taking the bread home to mama."

### Not Cynical

Bad political jokes are always difficult to analyze. But I do not believe that a joke like this reflects Spanish cynicism or even skepticism about democracy. Spaniards do not themselves now for having embraced the idea of democracy as if they were teen-agers embracing the image of John Travolta. Democracy is a novelty, a fact, in Spain. But it is also very real and comforting and attainable. To joke about democracy in Spain is to feel that the battle for it has, in large measure, been won.

This feeling of victory must be put in perspective. Democracy in Spain is imperfect, fragile, poorly rooted, and misunderstood. Life is crisscrossed with hangovers from the fascist dictatorship of the late Francisco Franco. Any analyst can see many tensions ahead. The government of Spain may still dawdle on the way to full democracy, or even back the step forward now and then. But it is hard to conceive of any true turning back. There is now an incessant force behind democracy in Spain.

Of course, the force is made up of Spanish feelings and attitudes. It is a psychological mood. And this mood could be shattered by some unforeseen calamity or rash of madness. The Francoist army could, I suppose, attempt what Franco himself attempted in 1936, and seize a coup. But if it did so, this time the army would be isolated, charging in the wrong direction and tilting at windmills like the old fashioned La Mancha knight, and its chances of success would be few.

The trend away from fascism seems relentless now in Spain. The psychological mood for democracy is so strong that only a fool would contemplate holding back the tide.

### Awe-inspiring Change

The change in less than three years has been awesome. When Franco died in November, 1975, Spain was the last survivor of fascism in Europe. Now, with a representative parliamentary government, with leftists wooing voters in the streets, with girls' magazines covering the kiosks, with nude and political poets on stage and screen, with flamenco singers wailing songs about liberty, Spain has taken its place in the mainstream of Europe.

Much of this is owed to two young heirs of Francoism, King Juan Carlos and Premier Adolfo Suarez, who had the intelligence to set down a modern course for Spain and the skill to make the once-impossible changes seem inevitable. Their way was eased, however, by the will of almost all politicians from left to right to make things work, by the fear of discord brought on by memories of the Spanish Civil War, and by the sudden realization by many Spaniards that their last leader, Franco, had been out of date for years.

The problem of the police illustrates the enormous change of mood in Spain. After Franco died, it was obvious that any transition to democracy would be hampered by a police force trained under dictatorship to put down dissent. In the first months, foreign correspondents, including myself, liked

to whet their analyses with ominous questions: Can the king and Suarez control their police? And, if not, is there any hope for democracy?

The problem boiled to crisis this summer. On July 8, at the annual Fiesta of San Fermin in Pamplona, a police commander stupidly led his men, with guns firing, into the crowded bullring to put down a Basque separatist demonstration. This provoked bloody rioting throughout the Basque region.

The government's dissatisfaction with the police intensified a few weeks later. After Basque and other leftist terrorists killed four policemen in a series of attacks throughout Spain on Aug. 28, the police associations of Madrid and Bilbao issued furious statements that blamed the government, the Cortes (parliament), the political parties, and, indirectly, the king for fostering a permissive atmosphere that invited violence.

The fury of the police only set off an angry reaction from the government. Faced with the insubordinate tone of the statements, the stupid behavior of the police in Pamplona, and the glaring failure of the police themselves to produce enough evidence even to convict a single terrorist in the last two years, the government began to shake up its police departments. The minister of interior fired the writers of the anti-government statements, removed the officers responsible for the Pamplona trouble and its aftermath, and, for good measure, suspended a number of other commanders who have seemed reluctant to accept government authority.

There is now a bitter tension between the Suarez government and its police. But it is not a dangerous one. If the event of this summer had taken place 18 months ago, foreign and Spanish analysts would have been feverishly writing about the perils of the young Spanish democracy. But no one is writing that now.

The one problem in Spain that cannot be depressed in any way is the trouble in the Basque. It is the one area of Spain infused with the same kind of emotion, bitterness and violence that led to the

civil war in 1936. As a result of modern Basque separatists, Spain has had more terrorist killing in the last year than any other country on continental Europe, including Italy. In irrational and fiery speeches, Basque leaders act as if nothing has changed since Franco died. In fact, the rhetoric and feelings become more bitter day by day. There is no more dangerous problem for Spain.

Enactment of a new, democratic constitution has been delayed by the emotional, almost wonderland argument over the Basques. The Basques are demanding that the constitution clearly recognize their medieval fueros or privileges. These fueros, granted by the kings of Castile in exchange for allegiance with the feudal medieval days, evidently gave the Basques exemption from military service, some taxing rights, and some veto power over legislation affecting them. Madrid abolished these fueros in the 19th century.

It is not a rational controversy. The Basques are not saying, for example, that they want exemption from military service. They seem to recognize that the constitution itself will supersede any medieval privileges. The Basques want their history — which they insist gave them a kind of sovereignty — enshrined in the constitution, a kind of paper monument to their distinctiveness. But the Suarez government is reluctant to give in, fearing that this paper monument will always be used as a rally point by Basque separatists.

Basque bitterness often seems like a wall of desperation. It comes from outrage over the brutal Franco suppression of Basque nationalism and from the fear that this suppression did manage to wipe out a good deal of Basque culture. The Basques seem to suffer from cultural insecurity. Most can not speak Euskara, the traditional Basque language. Today almost half the population of the Basque provinces are probably non-Basques attracted there by industrial jobs.

The government is trying hard to reach some kind of accommodation to ease the tensions and calm the bitterness in the Basque country.

The government could fail. If so, at the worst, Spain could find itself with a Northern Ireland, with the small nub of Basque area under a state of emergency, in an incessant cycle of violence. This would be a tragedy for the 2.3 million people of the Basque provinces and a sore trial for the rest of Spain. It would harden rightist and undemocratic attitudes. But I do not believe the momentum toward democratic modernity would stop.

It is not surprising that the Basques are obsessed by their history. Spain is infused with a sense of history and tradition. Spaniards hold on to their history more than most people.

The sense of history has frightened many Spaniards about the future. Spain had a democracy in the 1930s, but it was crushed in a brutal civil war. Politicians sheathe their barbs these days to make sure that the acrimony of those days is not repeated. Journalists and officials measure the debates in parliament in hopes that they do not reach the fever pitch of 1936.

### Wrong Lesson

But perhaps fear is the wrong lesson to draw from Spanish history. At a dinner party the other night, Angel Vinas, a distinguished young Spanish historian, expounded a different kind of theory. He pointed out that while the democratic governments of Germany, Italy and even France wilted in the face of fascism in the 1930s, the democratic government of Spain, supported by perhaps a majority of the people, fought back. The fight, after three bloody years, proved futile, but no other people had tried to fight.

Looked at this way, the history of Spain makes the fears of Spaniards seem overblown. It makes the four-decade long dictatorship of Franco seem, at least in the long run, an aberration and the present, hopeful try at democracy a normal, inevitable way for Spain. Political analysts never like to seem optimistic. But it may be a good time, after noting down all the reservations and tensions and problems, to be optimistic about Spain.

## Carter's Next Big Challenge

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration is now working quietly but diligently for a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union by the end of the year, and has some reason for believing that the Soviet government will cooperate with this objective.

It has been made clear to Soviet officials, and specifically in private correspondence between President Carter and President Brezhnev, that even if they can compromise their differences over the Backfire bomber and the Cruise missile, the Senate will not ratify a SALT-2 treaty if there is a crisis in U.S.-Soviet relations in the Middle East, Africa, or elsewhere.

Carter is sending Secretary of State Vance to Moscow later this month to work out an accommodation on the few remaining disputed points in the SALT-2 treaty, with the hope that enough progress can be made then for Brezhnev to come to Washington for a final review and signature next month or in December.

With this in mind, the president urged Brezhnev and President Assad of Syria, who was in Moscow at the time, to cooperate in bringing about a cease-fire in the Lebanon, and managed to persuade them to do so.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Meanwhile, Zbigniew Brzezinski has been in Europe to get the support of the NATO allies for a SALT-2 agreement, and is now setting up a new unit within the National Security Council to reappraise the strategic balance and prepare for a third round of strategic talks with Moscow in 1979-80.

Carter is in a stronger position now to handle this complicated arms race problem than at any time in the last year. He seemed to be a "loser" and maybe even a one-term president only a few short months ago, but since his narrow legislative victories over the Panama Canal Treaty, the Turkish arms embargo, and the Middle East conference at Camp David, he has gained confidence among the people and persuaded the Congress, the allies, and even his critics at home and abroad that maybe he'll be around for quite a while.

Inflation and the struggle over wages and prices at home are still his major political problems, but even here he has managed to reduce the defense appropriation bill, challenge the public works extravaganzas of the Congress, cut taxes and blunt the Republican drive against excessive public spending.

None of this, however, assures a two-thirds vote in the Senate to ratify a strategic arms agreement he may negotiate with Brezhnev. The opposition to anything except assured U.S. superiority in present and future weapons systems is formidable and well-organized, and even his own administration is not yet agreed on what a safe balance of power in the world should be.

Nevertheless, Carter has regained the initiative since Camp David and is pushing the momentum he has developed since then. He is deeply engaged in the mid-term congressional elections, as is Vice-President Mondale, and he would like if possible, to sign the

SALT-2 treaty with Brezhnev here before the voting.

This, however, is not likely, but he might get a Middle East agreement at Blair House before the end of the month, and at least hold the Democratic losses in the House, Senate and state capitals to a minimum. Much depends, however, on the cooperation of the Soviet Union in the coming weeks and months. If the Soviet officials helped calm things down, as they did in Lebanon and at the United Nations recently, Carter will come to midterm with considerable support at home and abroad.

If, on the other hand, the Middle East talks break down or the Russians stir things up there or elsewhere, all bets are off. For the moment Carter has regained his cruising speed, but events beyond his control could reverse his fortunes as quickly as they have changed in his favor over the past few months.

## Embargo Plus Five: Conclusions

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The Arab oil embargo imposed five years ago this week signified a seminal change which has had staggering consequences for the whole world. But not in the ways imagined at the time.

Luck has combined with coping to avert the economic disasters and supply shortages so widely predicted. Instead, acute cultural, political and strategic problems have materialized around the Gulf. To be sure, the fourfold increase in prices associated with the oil embargo has had a decided economic impact. Higher energy costs have been a factor generating steep inflation all over the world.

The diversion of money from oil importers to oil exporters has impinged adversely on world economic growth. Annual expansion in the industrial countries has dropped from a 3 percent average before 1973 to less than 4 percent. Growth in the developing countries without oil has moved down from roughly 6 to less than 5 percent.

### Panic Averted

But the financial panics supposed to follow from the accumulation of vast surpluses by countries that couldn't spend the money have been avoided. Inflation has raised the price of goods the oil exporters buy. The decline in the dollar has cut their revenues.

The net surplus of the oil exporting, or OPEC, countries this year is expected to be only about \$30 billion. That is less than the total surplus of Japan and West Germany when they replaced the oil exporters as financial problem No. 1.

As to supply, what was supposed to be an acute shortage of oil has in fact turned out to be a glut. Part of the reason for excess is that the three major producing areas — the North Sea, the North Slope in Alaska and the Mexican fields — have come on stream.

Equally important, though far less noted, has been the conservation effort undertaken in the industrial countries, including the United States. Higher prices and the conservation regulations have caused industrial and individual users to come off the galloping pace of oil consumption underway before 1973.

In the United States, a unit of economic growth used to require an almost exact equivalent growth in the use of energy. Now economic growth takes place with less than a 70 percent energy increment.

Projected energy consumption, in other words, is down by 30 percent. The expected time for development of shortages, accordingly, has been put off until after 1985. Even that fateful rendezvous can be avoided if the right things are done to develop alternate fuel sources. But the unexpected good news is more than matched by the unexpected bad news. The sudden access of unearned wealth in the oil-exporting countries has yielded terrible social problems. In the Moslem world, from Indonesia through the Gulf to North Africa, social dislocation has engendered a revival of Islamic fundamentalism.

### Brakes On

In that climate there has been bred an anti-developmental mystique — a urge to put brakes on material progress. Virtually all the oil producers, as a result, have been obliged to curtail development programs.

The victims of development, especially religious leaders and young people, have united in potent opposition movements. A front of that kind has already shaken the throne of the Shah of Iran. For all the piety of some of its members, the Saudi family in Arabia is also vulnerable.

Threats to the regimes governing the two leading oil exporters in the world engage international security. But the United States, the chief bulwark of international security, seems peculiarly disqualified from helping its friends in the Gulf.

Military force can only suppress instability — not promote enduring peace. The kind of reforms dear to Americans — ending corruption and easing repression — are irrelevant if not counterproductive. So in dealing with the unanticipated aftermath of the oil embargo, as in dealing with what was predicted, we will probably have to look mainly to luck and coping. Which suggests that while the problems may change, the need of the United States to end its dependence on the Gulf only intensifies.

Correction: In a recent column (JHT, Oct. 12), I asserted that the CIA withheld information supplied by a Soviet defector from the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. That is incorrect and I regret the error.

## As Next President Prepares to Take Over

## Charges of Corruption in Regime Increase in Brazil

By David Vidal

WASHINGTON — Charges of corruption in the regime of President Ernesto Geisel have increased in recent weeks, as a wave of accusations of corruption and influence-peddling against high government officials has tarnished the regime's cultivated image of incorruptibility.

Significantly, charges have come from government quarters through high-ranking military officers, as well as from opposition and pro-government members of Congress.

The targets are important Cabinet ministers and members of the inner circle of the staff of President Ernesto Geisel.

Of 10 items on the front page of yesterday's *Jornal do Brasil*, four dealt with allegations of corruption. They involve Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simoesen, former Finance Minister Antonio Delfino Netto and retired Maj. Gen. Golbery do Couto e Silva, the

chief of the president's civilian household and his most trusted advisor.

The rapid emergence of the corruption theme is due in part to the campaign for congressional and local elections scheduled for Nov. 15, as well as to the unusual discontent inside and outside the government that has been aroused by the designation of Gen. Joao Baptista Figueiredo, former national intelligence chief, to succeed Gen. Geisel as president in March.

A ceremonial election to formalize the choice is to be held on Sunday, when a government-dominated electoral college meets in Brasilia. Some influential quarters have hoped to block Gen. Figueiredo.

The climate of accusations also reflects a schism — which appears to be growing — in the government over planned political reforms.

Ten days ago, a former close aide to the president, Gen. Hugo Abreu, was jailed for writing a letter to at least 20 active-duty generals like himself. He accused a "palace clique," supposedly headed by the president's leading adviser, of shady dealings in favor of multinational interests. All major papers published the letter.

## Indignant Denials

Gen. Abreu, who has been actively involved in the dissident campaign of another general running as an opposition candidate in the electoral college vote, is now threatening to release evidence of his accusations. He could have gathered any such proof easily in his post of secretary-general of the National Security Council. He resigned in January in protest against the choice of Gen. Figueiredo to be president.

Among the visitors he has received during his imprisonment has been Gen. Ayrton Penteado, a member of the army high command who thus broke military etiquette by demonstrating solidarity with the jailed general's views.

The government's initial reaction to the accusations was silence. This week the government began an offensive of indignant denials by ministers and some officials, including Gen. Golbery.

It was an accusation lodged by a deputy against the general last month that started the new wave. This was that Gen. Golbery, a former president of the Dow Chemical Co. subsidiary in Brazil, had used his influence to favor the firm's business interests. Other charges of influence-peddling for a former employee were made against Hector Aquino, the president's private secretary.

## Imprisoned Major

The latest charges were made on Wednesday by Maj. Adalberto Barreiros, who has been imprisoned for 24 days for abandoning a remote post in the state of Mato Grosso without leave.

The army major, until recently the second-ranking official in the presidential press secretariat, said that Finance Minister Simoesen pushed through an advertising campaign against inflation that openly favored a particular agency and hurt official efforts.

He added fuel to a separate dispute over allegations of widespread bugging of telephone conversations, and of mail interception by the government, by saying that the future president was directly responsible.

Pro-government deputy Jose Faria Lima, who comes from a prominent political and military family, has charged that persons using the name of former Finance Minister Netto solicited bribes in Paris from businessmen seeking to locate in Brazil, while he was ambassador there.

In Brasilia, a congressional committee began hearings this week into allegations of corruption involving the granting of contracts to carry out the multimillion-dollar Brazil-West Germany nuclear energy program.

## In Referendum on Independence

## Quebec's Premier Seeking a Mandate to Negotiate

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, Oct. 13 (NYT) — A referendum on Quebec's political future, to be held within the next 18 months, is not intended to give the province a mandate to negotiate its independence, Premier Rene Levesque said today.

But the financial independence of Quebec is a key issue in the referendum, which will be held in 1980. The province's economy has been hit hard by the oil crisis, and the federal government has been accused of withholding funds from the province.

Mr. Levesque expressed optimism that he would obtain a majority in the referendum for such an issue. He said that the province's economy was in a state of "crisis" and that the federal government was "withholding" funds from the province.

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structure be maintained even though it is reformed as Ottawa is proposing.

Mr. Levesque acknowledged in the Assembly that it took two to negotiate but said that the other side would have no choice if the Quebec people gave their government a solid majority.

When asked what he would do if negotiations fail, Mr. Levesque refused to answer. Political commentators in Quebec suggested that the logical course would then be a second referendum, this time giving the government a mandate to declare independence in the absence of an agreement with Canada.

"There are no questions that have to be answered for the moment," Mr. Levesque said. He and other members of the government appeared intent on being as reassuring as possible about the continuity of Quebec's relations with Canada and with the United States.

The association that Quebec is proposing, according to officials, would include a customs union, the sharing of a common currency and central bank and continued participation of Quebec in the North Atlantic Alliance and in North American defense.

But the question has been asked frequently in Quebec what incentive Ottawa and the other provinces would have to negotiate an association if, by refusing to do so, it meant that Quebec would not carry out its ambition to become sovereign. It is thought that, for Ottawa to negotiate, it must be faced with the threat that Quebec would then declare its independence.

But Mr. Levesque and his associates do not seem willing to contemplate publicly such an action largely because it would frighten voters.

On the other hand, the Liberal Party under its new leader, Claude Ryan, has been trying to persuade voters that Mr. Levesque's policies would inevitably lead to a break with Canada. Wednesday, in a commentary on the premier's statement, Mr. Ryan said that the government's proposals "amount to all intents and purposes to pure and simple political separations." He said that Mr. Levesque's desire for political sovereignty and economic association without a break with Canada is a bluff. Mr. Ryan said that either Quebec stayed in confederation and new association would, therefore, not be needed, or it left confederation and the proposed association would become a costly chimera.

The growth rate in U.S. population caused by births alone is about 0.9 percent. Adding the illegal immigrants raises the rate to 1.7 percent.

## 230 Million in U.S.

U.S. population, according to the group's demographers, stands at about 230 million, a figure considerably higher than the official Census Bureau estimate of nearly 219 million.

The higher figure includes an acknowledged undercount of 5.3 million in the 1970 census, which the Census Bureau never added to its official count. It also counts an additional 6 million illegal aliens, the lowest estimate of the number of persons residing in the United States illegally.

The Environmental Fund issues a compilation of world population figures annually. Its estimates, based on a variety of sources, including the United Nations and the U.S. Census Bureau, are considered highly reliable because they include revisions and corrections for errors that, for a variety of reasons, are not included in the official reports of government or international agencies.

Among other noteworthy statistics in the 1978 report are the following:

- World population is put at 4,365,300,000, an increase of about 59 million over the estimate of a year ago.
- China's population has just crossed the 1-billion mark. Although other estimates of China's population tend to be lower, demographers at the Environmental Fund believe the most reliable estimate is that China has a population of 1,003,900,000.
- After China, the most populous countries are India with 656 million, the Soviet Union with 230 million, the United States with 230 million, Indonesia with 149 million, Brazil with 122 million and Japan with 115 million.
- The three fastest-growing countries are the United Arab Emirates, growing at 8.9 percent annually, Kuwait at 5.9 percent, and Libya at 4.1 percent.
- Although China has the superior reputation for controlling population growth, China's people are estimated to be increasing faster than are India's. The annual growth rate in China is put at 2.3 percent, compared with 2.1 percent for India.

## Tons of Oil Spilt By Tanker Off Coast of Ireland

DUBLIN, Oct. 13 (UPI) — A lifeboat today rescued half the 38 crewmen aboard a Greek tanker listing badly off the southeast coast of Ireland and spilling thousands of tons of crude oil into the Irish Sea.

Crewmen from the lifeboat reported that the spillage had caused an 8-mile oil slick and that dangerous flammable fumes were being sprayed by the sea. The lifeboat from the tanker, a British vessel, was standing by to remove the rest of the crew if necessary.

Latest reports said the position on board the 58,829-ton tanker, the *Christos Bitas*, was worsening and other ships had been asked to move into the area.

The tanker was carrying 35,000 tons of crude oil when it ran onto rocks last night about four miles off the Dwyed coast of Wales. The skipper carried out temporary repairs and decided to continue the journey from Milford Haven to Belfast. But the damage worsened and he radioed for help.

At least three of the tanker's holds were loaded with crude oil. Officials said the oil slick was being driven by a northerly wind and, if it continued, the oil might escape the Irish coast.

## Singapore Welcomes Schmidt for Talks

SINGAPORE, Oct. 13 (UPI) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived today for two days of official talks and received a warm reception led by Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

In Tokyo earlier today, Mr. Schmidt had wound up four days of talks with Premier Takeo Fukuda. The chancellor is to leave for home tomorrow night.

## 3d Soviet Jewish Family Says Exit Visas Expected

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 — Another Jewish family whose emigration to Israel was promised was reviewed today by Soviet officials. The expected exit visas for the family have been promised, according to a source in the Soviet government.

The family, which has been waiting for exit visas for some time, is expected to leave for Israel soon. The source said that the family's case was being reviewed by the relevant authorities.

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## Obituaries

## Cardinal Filipiak, 77, Ex-Dean of Vatican Court

WARSAW, Oct. 13 (UPI) — Cardinal Jozef Cardinal Filipiak, 77, former dean of the Vatican court, died yesterday in his hometown of Poznan, Poland, after a long illness.

Cardinal Filipiak had lived in Rome until his retirement in 1976. After his retirement, he was named to the rank of cardinal by Pope Paul VI, in line with Vatican tradition that stipulate that the dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals, in a condolence message to Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, primate of Poland, called Cardinal Filipiak "an illustrious son of Catholic Poland, of whom I remember the long years during which he served the church in tasks of high and delicate responsibility."

He said the cardinal gave "shining examples of profound piety and of faithful and generous dedication to the Apostolic See."

## Kathryn McGuire

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13 (AP) — Kathryn McGuire, 74, a leading screen actress whose career spanned the transition from silent films to talking pictures, died Wednesday after a long illness.

Miss McGuire began as a dancer in silent films and also appeared as a featured player in Mack Sennett comedies before graduating to leading roles opposite such stars as Ben Turpin, Hoot Gibson and Tom Mix. She retired from acting in 1933.

## Punk Rocker Held in Murder

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP) — A punk rock performer, Sid Vicious, who was a member of the band the Sex Pistols, was arrested yesterday and charged with murder, police said.

Vicious, 21, whose real name is Simon Ritchie, was arrested in Manhattan after being charged with the murder of his girlfriend, Nancy Spungen, 21. The police said that they were still investigating the case.



A BELATED SUMMER — Warm, sunny weather in Lenzerheide, Switzerland, tempted bathers at this mountain lake to make up for the cold, rainy summer.

## Conservationists Maintain Watch in Orkneys

## Plan to Kill Seals Stirs British Dispute

By Roy Reed

KIRKWALL, Orkney Islands, Oct. 13 (NYT) — A dispute over a British government plan to kill 5,000 grey seals in the Orkneys has thrust into the open another simmering issue — overfishing.

The government's reason for wanting to reduce the number of seals is to save fish, which, according to government scientists, are eaten greedily by a growing seal population here.

Conservationists who oppose the seal kill, which was delayed again yesterday while the debate went on, say that the real glut is not the grey seal but man.

These waters have been almost depleted of some species of fish. Britain and several other European countries incriminate each other, but the Russians are on everyone's blacklist. Fishermen throughout Britain's northern waters complain bitterly about big Soviet factory ships that steam from one area to another, sweeping up tons after tons of fish of all species and sizes.

Among those suggesting that man's overfishing might be the cause of the fish decline in British waters is the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. The union passed a resolution to that effect at a recent meeting in the Soviet Union, without pointing the finger at any one fishing nation.

Strike Curtails Mexico Flights

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 13 (AP) — A strike by air-traffic controllers curtailed commercial flights in Mexico for the seventh day yesterday and no end to the walkout was in sight.

The nation's 950 air controllers, weather forecasters and communications workers walked out Oct. 5 after the government said the firm they worked for — in which it had a majority interest — and then tried to put them in the transportation department's union. This would have meant losses in wages, seniority and other benefits.

Mexico's two major airlines, Aeromexico and Mexicana, reduced their flights to allow foreign airlines to operate normally.

The resolution was aimed at delaying this year's seal kill in Britain to permit more scientific study. It noted that the grey is one of the world's least numerous seal species. It is thought to number about 110,000 animals, about half of them in the Orkneys.

These bare islands, off the northern coast of Scotland, basked peacefully in rare autumn sunshine yesterday while the propaganda war over their seals raged on. The hunters held their fire for the fourth day.

Their government employers, stung by conservationists' charges of cruelty to seal pups, accused their accusers of the same heartlessness. The government said that the protesters from Greenpeace and other conservationist organizations have been chasing mother seals into the water and causing them to leave their young on shore to starve. Many abandoned pups probably will have to be killed to get them out of their misery, the officials said.

Greenpeace denied that with speed and anger. Protesters posted on various islands to protect the seals from the government gunmen have been "at pains to create no disturbance at all," it said.

It seemed likely that the seal panic the government referred to was caused by television helicopters clattering along at low altitudes to allow cameramen to take pictures.

## Rainbow Warrior

Greenpeace's ship, the *Rainbow Warrior*, continued to follow the *Kvitingen*, the Norwegian trawler carrying the marksmen assigned to kill the seals. The two ships steamed out of Kirkwall harbor

yesterday afternoon, reviving speculation that the kill would begin today. The protesters say that they will stand between the guns and the seals, and the government says that it does not intend to endanger human life.

The general view among the Orkneys' 17,000 residents seems to be that the seals should be killed if it is proved necessary to save the fish. But there is considerable skepticism about the need to kill so large a number.

Local hunters have been killing about 1,000 seal pups a year for several years, under the government's supervision.

Orkney fishermen are not unanimously for the kill. Much of their fishing is for lobster and other shellfish. The manager of the Orkney Fishermen's Society, Joe Malloch, says that the seals eat squid along with other sea animals, and squid eat shellfish, so that the seal might be the shellfisherman's friend.

Away from the Orkneys, the issue is simpler. A London taxi driver, who had seen pictures of cuddly seal pups on the evening television news, expressed the outrage and disgust that many of the British people undoubtedly feel. "I thought we were supposed to be a nation of animal lovers," he said.

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## The Art Market

## Iranian Auction in London Provides Surprises

By Soren Melikian  
LONDON, Oct. 13 (IHT)—The market for Iranian art is traditionally unpredictable. This week's sales provided some of the greatest surprises ever.

Before this week's auctions at Sotheby's and Christie's, almost every professional had been predicting a catastrophic drop in prices because of the political uncertainties in Iran. One prominent Tehran dealer privately admitted that he had not sold a single work of art worth mentioning since early July. London auctioneers themselves were uncharacteristically cautious in their comments.

There was widespread agreement that a number of oil paintings and various objects in varnished papier-mache, all of the 19th century, were about to take a plunge. No wonder then that dealers were clearly tense and worried when, on Monday, the first manuscripts and oils (including some important portraits of members of the Qajar Dynasty) went on the block.

At the outset, some low prices seemed to justify the pessimism. A lot including two dated Persian calligraphy pieces of the late 17th and early 18th century, which had been expected by Sotheby's to fetch between \$660 and \$888 — was knocked down at \$198. An album of erotic illustrations painted in 1812 sold for \$2,624, far below the lowest estimate of \$3,300. At that point everyone in the room was pretty

well convinced that important works of the Qajar period would crash. This category, after all, had been unsaleable until Iranians started to buy heavily in the early 70s.

But the crash did not come. The first lot was an 1818 watercolor of King Fath Ali Shah by the famous court painter Mohammad Hassan Khan. This was bought for \$12,100, well above Sotheby's highest estimate, by a Tehran dealer. After that, prices sagged a bit on a few lots of moderate importance. But when the next significant lot came up, it went through the roof. The watercolor portrait of a dignitary made in 1846 by Aga Beglar-Aqasi was bought for \$4,950 by London's Mansur Gallery. It was closely followed by an 1885 Abbas Quli watercolor of the prime minister to King Naser Ad-Din Shah; it was knocked down to the same dealer at \$4,400 — a marvelous price for a work whose relative documentary value is well above its aesthetic merit.

By that time, spirits had risen. As the sale's star piece of Qajar painting appeared on the block, Iranian collectors and dealers held their breath. Some of them had caught sight in London of the curator of the Negarestan, Tehran's museum of 18th and 19th century art; that gave them hope. But even they could hardly conceal their delight as the portrait of the heir apparent, Prince Abbas Mirza, done in 1807

by the court painter Abdollah Khan, soared to \$132,000. Within its own decadent school, a compromise between Iranian tradition and Western influences, it is a highly important work — clearly a desirable item for the Tehran museum, which made the price understandable if slightly unexpected.

The real surprise came at the end of Monday's sale with a pen-box painted in 1847 by an artist not identified in the catalog (Iranians believe him to have been Mohammed Hasan Afshar) and completed in 1853 by the court painter Ismail Jalayer. Sotheby's catalog had done a marvelous job in identifying the object as a piece that was described in a travel account by a French envoy named Xavier Hommaire de Hell.

The traveler, who saw it — unfinished — in 1847, mentioned the scenes that were to be executed later. This precise identification makes the piece of immense historical interest. Even so, the price of \$49,500, a world record for a papier-mache pen-box, jolted everyone. So improbable did it seem that one dealer speculated that the piece must in fact have belonged to one of them and probably was sent in for sale through some agent.

The psychological impact of the first day's sale combined with the obvious determination of Iranian dealers to prove that business goes on as usual, resulted in some crazy

prices at the following day's proceedings at Sotheby's. Some of the dealers ran each other up on pieces that were of slight intrinsic quality; they looked like standard specimens of well-known types. Mahdi Mahboubian bought a pitcher and an early 13th-century bowl decorated in coppery enamels on a white ground in a crude manner strangely suggestive of contemporary sketches in comics. The respective prices were \$6,600 and \$11,000. A ewer in the same style, clumsily molded and of a shoddy design based on bands of bad calligraphy, soared to \$16,500. Ironically, the one desirable piece in the group, dated to the year 1210 and superbly preserved, went for only \$4,400.

## Sick Market

Indeed, throughout the sale there were the ups and downs typical of a sick market. A superb 12th-century dish, with bold bands of turquoise, cobalt blue and white, fetched \$1,155, while an outstanding contemporary bowl with molded designs under a deep blue glaze was knocked down at a mere \$495.

In the afternoon, metalwork was equally erratic. A banal steel figure of a cat, made in the 19th century, was estimated by Sotheby's at between \$330 and \$550. It zoomed to \$13,200. Again one wondered whether the seemingly strong competition between Iranian dealers was not chiefly aimed at establishing a high price level.

This general class of objects, at one time greatly sought by some Iranian newcomers to the artistic arena, is unsaleable in the West over the \$1,000 mark. In contrast, a mid-16th century tinmed copper bowl sold for \$495, and a bronze mortar and pestle of the 12th century, typical of Eastern Iran (although cataloged as "probably Syrian") brought a mere \$143.

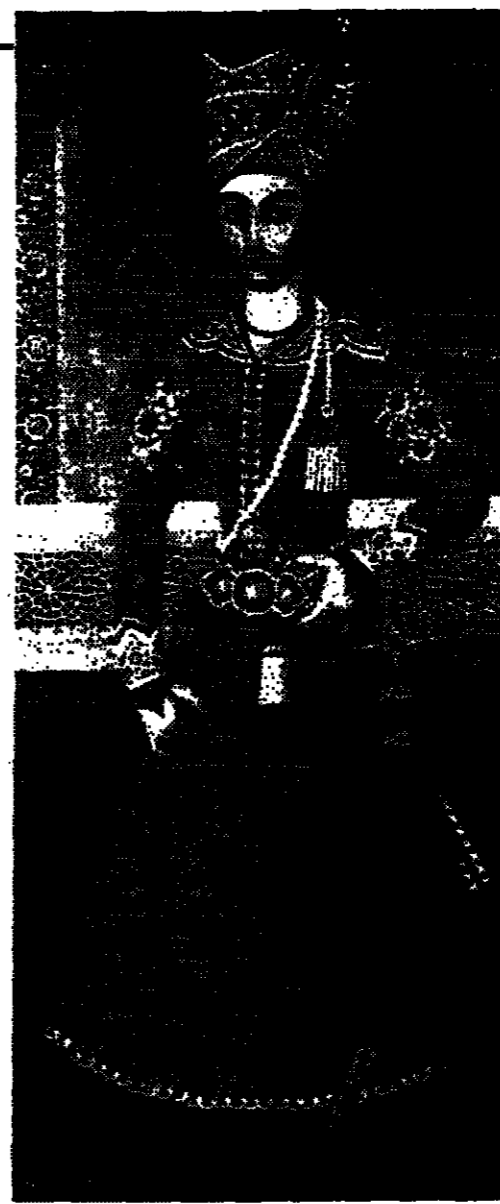
At Christie's Thursday sale of Iranian paintings and manuscripts prices were even more erratic. A 19th-century cloth scroll, decorated with panels of calligraphy and formal designs, went unsold at a knockdown figure of \$16,500, while an excellent portrait of a courtesan sold for \$4,950.

More astonishing still was the nonsense of an outstanding illuminated manuscript with 43 fine miniature whose knockdown price was \$37,400; despite some visible retouching in some of them, the name of a great calligrapher — Na'im al-Din al-Shirazi — and the dedication to an Iranian prince should have justified a considerably higher price and sale.

In sharp contrast, a manuscript signed in 1514 by the famous calligrapher Soltan Mohammad but illustrated with only two miniatures, sold for a remarkably high \$60,500. Unlike their Iranian colleagues, Western dealers were remarkably cautious in their buying. They were obviously not prepared to make a financial effort to conceal their growing doubts regarding the future.

The next important round of Islamic and Iranian sales is expected to occur here next April.

Portrait of Abbas Mirza painted by Abdollah Khan was sold for \$132,000.



## Photography Scene

## Paris

Christian Gallet, The Studio Ethel, 82 Blvd. St. Germain, Paris 5, to Oct. 16. Post-photographer Christian Gallet, with 20 black and white pictures, gives life to the marble statues of St. Denis Cathedral, north of Paris.

Negrepoint Galerie Regine Lussan, 7 rue de l'Odéon, Paris 6, to Oct. 16.

Two photographers under the common name of Negrepoint illustrate their relationship with children. This exhibition is of unequal quality; they are at their best when they catch the surprised look of a child. Every time that the photographers have caught their faces at a moment the children did not expect to be photographed they have produced documents of extreme visual value. On the other hand when they commanded their models to poses of adults they fail to transmit the life that children naturally express.

Wilhelm Schürmann, Agathe Gailard's Gallery, 3 Rue du pont Philippe, Paris 4, to Nov. 4. German photographer Wilhelm Schürmann decomposes urban scenes and horizons with an almost perfect technique. His works pres-

ent the architecture of suburbia and the inside fragments of a habitat almost totally devoid of people. Man is present in these pictures only through his own products, as if he has been transformed into them.

Eight Amateur photographers, L'Œil du Diap, Place Jean Zay, Paris 14, to Oct. 31.

Eight photographers present realistic images through use of different techniques (decomposition of the light, kaleidoscopic effect, projections, photo-montage) to express their visions.

A.W. Erickson's, FNAC-Etoile, 29 Ave. Wagram, to Oct. 16. Yesterday's California, pictures from the 19th century.

## Elsewhere in Europe

Steven Shore, Lange-Irscht Photogalerie, Munich, Turkenstrasse 54, to Nov. 4.

Paul Schuster, Galerie Piolet, Amsterdam, Herengracht 86, to Nov. 11. F. Nussens, Canon Photo Gallery, Geneva, 3 Rue St. Leger, to Nov. 11.

—C.G. CUPIC.

## U.S. Exhibitions

## George Grosz' Drawings: Best Are the 'Most Evil'

By Paul Richard

WASHINGTON (WT)—The best drawings of George Grosz are those that are most evil. The drawings that he made in Berlin in the '20s — of fat-necked bourgeois merchants, of thick-thighed whores, of workers and Nazis — are too fine to be ugly. Instead, they have about them a chilling anti-beauty.

His pen was dipped in vitriol, but Grosz did not take sides. He poured out his subjects — killers and their victims, workers and bosses, the oppressed and the oppressors — an even-handed hatred. George Grosz was a master of low art.

Today, the terms high art and low art are no longer much in fashion, but there is a difference, not so much in quality as in attitude and spirit. High art is a form of worship; the lower forms of art (the satire, the joke, the insult) seem to carry built-in limitations. The masters of low art — the humorists, the shockers — take us so far and no farther. Even when horrific, their work resembles entertainment more than incantation.

## No Prayer

In the drawings of George Grosz there is no sort of prayer, we sense, instead, a curse. A bitter, merciless laughter echoes through the Grosz exhibition at Washington's Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. All the items in it — 17 drawings, 16 watercolors, as well as four oils — are drawn from the museum's permanent collection. It is a small, disturbing show.

Few artists of our century have had souls as cold as his. Because he fled his native Germany and opposed its rulers, he often is regarded as a traitor for good. Later in his life he encouraged that misapprehension. "I considered all art useless unless it could be employed as a political instrument in the battle for freedom," he wrote.

But his art is not for anything. He attacks lustful blacks and hooded Jews as bitterly as he condemns those who love to war. His mordant wit, his acid, and the style of his politics recall the plays of Bertolt Brecht, another Weimar German. But Brecht, whose hard-

ness armor, hope, faith in favor of the common man, George Grosz loathed them. "Among the masses," he wrote, "I found scorn, mockery, fear, oppression, falsehood, betrayal, lies and filth." His "knife-hard drawing style" was perfect for expressing his "absolute hatred of men."

Grosz was born in Berlin in 1893. When his father, who had managed a Masonic lodge, died in 1900, his mother took ill-paying jobs, first working as a seamstress, later as a housekeeper for a fashionable Prussian regiment. George showed his anger early. In 1908 he hit a teacher and was expelled from school.

Grosz studied art in Dresden first, and later in Berlin and Paris. His life as a young artist was changed abruptly by World War I.



Grosz sketch, 1936

Shortly after being drafted into the German Army in November, 1914, he came down with "brain fever" and dysentery, and in May was given an honorable medical discharge. Drafted again in 1917, Grosz served and was sentenced to death. Saved at the last minute through the intervention of a well-placed friend, he was sent to an asylum.

Small wonder that the German Army thought him mad. The drawings that he published infuriated many. Grosz was tried, in 1920, for "libeling the army" and fined 5,000 marks. Convicted again in 1923 for "corrupting the sense of shame and virtue innate to the German people," and for blasphemy as well (he had drawn a whore wearing a cross), he was fined 4,000 marks. In 1928, he was found guilty of blasphemy again. This time he had drawn Christ wearing a gas mask.

Grosz' drawings were by now famous in Berlin, and often were reproduced. He had taken some thing from the Futurists, the Expressionists and from Dada. For his joined the local Dada cell (the title was "Propaganda"), and took to wandering the streets with death's-head mask, carrying a sign that read, "Dada, Dada, we're all dead." The avant-garde elements of the middle classes, the very people he so often skewered with his pen, seemed to be amused. Punk, today in some ways is similarly received. The hatred that burns in it is seen as fashionable, cute.

Some artists grow with age, me low and improve. Grosz was at his best when young. Later, when art became sweeter, less contentious, it began to slacken at wither.

The date of the transition was 1932. That April, Grosz accepted an invitation offered by the Students League and moved from Berlin to New York. His graceful surprise the journalists who met him at the boat. "Mild Mister Arrives," announced The magazine.

Something in the New World dimmed his fierceness. He began producing seascapes, landscapes, academic nudes, as if homage to the very muse he had long scorned. He said that life in New York was to be "a second Norman Rockwell."

Grosz, when filled with hate, was a sort of master. His works, fueled by friendship, so the paintings of a hack.

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## Art in Paris

## A 17th-Century French Trove

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Oct. 13 (IHT) — The three Le Nain brothers, Louis, Antoine and Mathieu, were born at the beginning of the 17th century. The first two died in 1648, and Mathieu, the youngest, in 1677. Their work went into eclipse for almost two centuries, and of their combined production of an estimated 2,000 paintings, only about 75 authenticated have survived.

At the beginning of this century critics and art historians began to take an increasing interest in their work, and firm attributions to one brother or another were rashly undertaken. Vestiges of this are to be seen in the labeling of many of the paintings currently on display at the Grand Palais (to Jan. 8), an exhibition that assembles all the known works that were considered movable, as well as paintings by artists who more or less successfully imitated the Le Nains.

What we have, then, is a body of works in several markedly different styles — none of which can be firmly attributed positively to any one of, or any combination of, the three brothers, who until the death of Louis and Antoine lived and labored in what seems to have been uneventful harmony.

## Apprenticed

The painters' family home city was Laon, where their father was a bailiff. The brothers evidently apprenticed with an unidentified painter who seems to have gone to Laon when they were in their late teens in order to execute some substantial commissions. The region around Laon, which is 65 miles northeast of Paris, was war-torn in the early 17th century, suffering catastrophically from the plundering of passing and garrisoned troops. This impoverishment gives us something of the brothers' subject matter. Later wars, including those of this century, destroyed archives which might have yielded more information about them.

The brothers moved to Paris in 1629 and seem to have enjoyed a good reputation from the outset. They joined the painters' guild of St. Germain des Pres. Under guild rules, they were not allowed to include their given names when they signed their works.

Fashionable at the time were paintings representing the poorest classes — beggars and peasants. Whatever significance such a fashion may have had, it suited the talent and heart of the Le Nains and gave them occasion to paint some of the most unforgettable portraits in French art.

## Contrast

The measure of their sober talent can be grasped in the contrast, if that is necessary, between what they show us and in the mannered village scenes of a Jean Michelin, who reportedly "sold them at the fair" as authentic works by Le Nain. Not all his works were fakes, however, and the current show includes a number of paintings signed with his own name.

Picturesque is not a term that applies properly to humans. The Le Nain brothers chose to paint what fashion demanded, but they did so with an entirely original outlook.

Their ragged peasants are visibly those who lived in poverty born of a brutal military occupation of the painters' native region. They bear the mark of these sufferings in their clothing, in their care-worn faces, and especially in their expressive, thoughtful eyes.

Rather than the picturesque, what we have here are portraits whose special humanity arises precisely out of the fact that there is no concern with signs of status. There is nothing theatrical, either, in the suffering dignity of the women in a rhetorical age, that is a triumph of respect and understanding.

## Extremely Uneven

But the brothers by no means limited themselves to peasant scenes. They produced a variety of other works — mythological (a "Bacchus and Ariadne" whose juvenile freshness redeems a conventional subject); religious (a nativity of unusual intensity, on loan from the Parkes Foundation of New York); and finally various portraits, both of individuals and groups, including children, soldiers, and plump and pompous gentle-

men assembled to discuss the arts and sciences.

The Le Nain production is extremely uneven, presumably because it is not the production of a single artist. At its best it possesses a refined sense of color and a gift of direct psychological portraiture that is of great quality. Its defects on the whole are summed up in a noticeable awkwardness of composition, a stiffness that is part of their qualities, too, since it bespeaks a detachment from the cliche mannerisms of their age.

A footnote: Many of the peasant figures are shown holding glasses of wine, but they hold them neither cupped in the palm nor with the stems between opposed thumbs and fingers. Instead, the horizontal base of the glass is grasped flat between the thumb and the knuckle of the folded forefinger. One may at first wonder whether this has special significance, but in fact the gesture is still encountered in a region like the rural Berry, where it is considered correct and elegant. Such details only confirm the authenticity of the Le Nains' observations; they testify, over a gap of three centuries, to the durability of smaller things.

## Around the Galleries in London and Paris

## London

Halima Nalecz, Drian Galleries, 7 Portchester Place, Marble Arch, London W.2, to Oct. 20.

Halima Nalecz, founder and director of the Drian Galleries, which celebrate its 21st anniversary with this exhibition, is also a painter of international repute. This show comprises two parts — in the upper galleries, earlier work, on the ground floor, 15 large recent paintings. Lyrical and intensely romantic, the imaginary landscapes proliferate with flowers, foliage, beasts and birds such as never were outside the mind of a poet.

Rudolph Ihlee 1883-1968, Belgrave Gallery, 17 Motcomb Street, London S.W.1, to Oct. 27.

Ihlee was born and brought up in England, studying art at the Slade School in London and in 1912 mounting his first one-man show at

the Carfax Gallery. A fine stylist and a superb colorist, as the large "Bretton Folk," the most important canvas in the exhibition, clearly demonstrates, his fame has suffered total obscurity for the past half-century. This is probably due to his having lived in the south of France between the wars and to his having been financially independent and therefore having no incentive to seek fame or fortune through his painting. He is a major rediscovery, for which we must be grateful to the gallery.

Gunter Grass: Writer & Artist, Patrick Seale Gallery, 2 Motcomb Street, London S.W.1, to Oct. 27. In this exhibition of etchings, Grass to a degree unites his twin disciplines of writing and graphic artistry, since many of the themes he uses for his images are in the

spirit of his books, and some are interpreted — for example those from the portfolio of poems and prints "Liebe Gepruft" (1974). The etchings are remarkable for their nervous sensitivity, and lose nothing by being only black and white.

## Paris

Asger Jorn, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to Nov. 20.

Jorn's painting was only part of his argument with life. There is a violent balance in everything surrounding him — his art is obviously the most explosive work, but at the same time they are opaque, hardly allowing us to set foot in them. They refer the viewer, with some gruffness, to something behind himself to which he has not paid enough attention. It all starts out with a world of trolls. They are rather mild at first, but they have the gift of bringing on an alarming vertigo, these quaint spirits, and ultimately they show themselves, in the mature Jorn, for what they really are — violent demons who have no care for our ordered lives or our precious crockery. "With Jorn," writes his closest friend, Christian Dotremont, "accord and discord

were in agreement." There are not many painters to achieve that provocative mélange — a work in which the sun of delight perceptibly shines and in which there is at the same time the question, "What the hell are you looking at?"

Gerard Titus-Carmel, Galeria Maeght, 13 Rue de Teveran, Paris 8, to Nov. 4.

Evans is banking on experience this time around, because the scoring system rewards beauty as well as briskness. Many people hereabouts can open oyster shells fast, but the judges deduct points if the oysters themselves look dirty, bloody or full of holes. And clean, beautiful, whole oysters are the kind Evans produces.

"It was my dad and mom who taught me," Evans will tell you as he sits at the bar of his Clipper Restaurant here. "It was all because we were in the restaurant business. Guy comes in, asks for a dozen to go, sure, you do 'em fast. But you do 'em right, too."

Evans has spent most of his life around oysters. The oldest of 10 children, he dropped out of school in the ninth grade at his father's urging.

The help consisted largely of going oystering. Most dawns,

"Love Letters," by Stanley Spencer, at London's Anthony d'Offay gallery.



## In New York

## Video-Art, a TV Infant, Is Shooting for Prime Time

By Alexander Anderson and B.J. Archer

NEW YORK (IHT) — The term video-art is apt to produce gasps and yawns from the contemporary art scene. This relative infant demands time and concentration while the proper viewer-to-object relationship goes through a period of trial and error.

Going to museums or galleries to watch television is in itself a paradox, as anyone whose TV set is near a comfortable chair or bed will attest. Well aware of these anomalies, a few pioneering New York organizations are beginning to find more acceptable to expose and advance TV as it is used by artists.

The porta-pack (the modern equivalent of the paint box and easel) and xerography are among the newest of artist's tools; they have been used to allow video artists to record and interpret their perceptions to amazing and even outrageous effect. But how to get an audience to wake up to it?

The Kitchen, at 484 Broome Street, began in 1971 as a screening room and showcase for the video tape. Under the direction of Mary MacArthur, a Welsh gift to New York's ranks of young artists and administrators, and beautiful and smart curator Rosalee Goldberg, who comes to SoHo via London's Royal College of Art (author of a forthcoming Thames and Hudson survey Abrams book "Performance: Live Art 1909 to the Present"), new options are being explored.

This fall The Kitchen is opening its season with "Made for TV," a highly concentrated, month-long presentation of daytime television elected from the best work of New York-based artists. "Made for TV" raises the open question as to what differentiates artist's video from network material and why it remains so difficult for artists to break into the market.

Late this month Virginia Quesada, a West Coast composer will do a live disco jockey show, using video tape decks like a d.j. uses a record player. The Kitchen's viewing room, a carpeted, platformed, pillow-strewn nest now under construction will be available for horizontal one-to-one video watching away from home. What this ambitious and thoughtful program still lacks is systematic access to the airwaves, a crucial tie-in for any broad acceptance of the medium.

Viewing rooms, however inviting, don't remedy the essential problem of limited exposure that has plagued artist's video.

In 1976, a consortium of artists calling themselves Cable SoHo succeeded in bringing cable TV below Houston Street. The Kitchen was the first SoHo site to be wired for incoming cable reception. Public-access television had provided the first necessary hardware, and video artist Douglas Davis inaugurated the system with a live performance, broadcast in February of 1976 throughout Manhattan on Channel D.

## Bad Packaging

"So far, artists' tapes have generally suffered from inappropriate packaging and marketing techniques," says Jane Davidovich, Argentine-born video artist, and the major force behind the organization of The Artists Television Network, Cable SoHo's reincarnation as a nonprofit corporation. Last year ATN produced the first series of 13 hour-long programs showcasing artists' video and a wide range of contemporary art activities. The series, which included previously produced tapes such as Jean Dupuy's "Artist Propaganda II" (a montage of 18 performance pieces), music, dance and interviews with such avant garde mainstays as John Cage, was broadcast over Manhattan Cable's Channel 10 and captured nearly 10 percent of the cable audience.

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Currently, Davidovich is gearing up for this year's season, and a new 13-hour series to be aired in January is in production. Davidovich, whose 10 years of corporate marketing experience make him a perfect bridge between the experimental outer space of the avant garde and the world of commercial television broadcasting, understands the vast potential of public access television.

"Cable television needs software and we can produce it," he says. "Our programs are broadcast-quality in color and black and white. We are bringing new dimensions to cable and will eventually bring individual shows to public television."

No longer limited to porta-pack production standards, ATN uses the unique Center for Non-Broadcast Television (formerly Automation House) on East 68th Street, a superbly equipped studio that also

has satellite-hookup capacity. "Eventually, we can reach the entire country and Europe through RCA and Western hookups," Davidovich adds. SoHo TV's popularity is proving Davidovich's theory that the road to success for artists' video will come through audience-building. "An audience for artists' programs means a buying public as well. It works just like Betamax, something the galleries have failed to realize."

ATN will co-produce live music and performance broadcasts from The Kitchen and is negotiating with the video center at The Pompidou Center in Paris to initiate co-sponsored projects there in 1979. This month, Davidovich will take some of his software to the International TV and Video Conference in Barcelona. Move over Fred Silverman: It might not be long before Lynda Benglis and Joan Jonas are competing for air time with the Bionic Woman.

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A Le Nain view of peasant life dated 1642.

## Contests

## Oyster Champ Ready To Keep on Shuckin'

By Robert F. Levey

ST. GEORGE ISLAND, Md., Oct. 13 — He doesn't run his mouth like a Maserati, or rent entire hotels for his followers. But like Muhammad Ali, Ronnie Evans is a physical man past his physical prime. It's his wit and finesse these days, not muscle or speed.

And very much the way Ali did last month at 36, Evans at 35 is gearing up for the greatest challenge of his career. Can a mild-mannered restaurateur win the national oyster-shucking championship for the fourth time? Down here at the mouth of the Potomac River, the smart money says yes. The test comes Sunday at the St. Mary's County Fairgrounds in Leonardtown.

"I can see it now," said Evans the other day, as he nervously jabbed a pack of Winstons with a pencil. "The arters will all be laid out there. The judge will say, 'Up with your arms. Then the gun will go off, and... Well, I'm not supposed to win the damn thing, but I just got a feeling.'"

## All of Oysterdom

Well he might. For this is the Ronnie Evans who astounded all of oysterdom in 1971 by shucking a dozen of the little devils in 55 seconds to win his first national crown. He is the only man to win three times ('72 and '77 as well) and the only titleholder ever who hasn't worked as a shucker full time. Evans also finished third in the world championship this summer in Galway, Ireland.

Evans is banking on experience this time around, because the scoring system rewards beauty as well as briskness. Many people hereabouts can open oyster shells fast, but the judges deduct points if the oysters themselves look dirty, bloody or full of holes. And clean, beautiful, whole oysters are the kind Evans produces.

"It was my dad and mom who taught me," Evans will tell you as he sits at the bar of his Clipper Restaurant here. "It was all because we were in the restaurant business. Guy comes in, asks for a dozen to go, sure, you do 'em fast. But you do 'em right, too."

Evans has spent most of his life around oysters. The oldest of 10 children, he dropped out of school in the ninth grade at his father's urging.

The help consisted largely of going oystering. Most dawns,

young Evans would be out in the river or on Chesapeake Bay with a 16-foot-long pair of tongs raking the beds for oysters. "Some days I made \$100, some days \$10." But every day has skill with a knife sharpened.

It was aboard ship that Evans learned Rule 1 of shucking: Never pick up an oyster the way you would a potato. "You kind of slap your hand on top like this," he said, pounding a paw on top of his cigarette pack. "Then you slip the knife in and free up the oyster." He said, poking at the pack, manipulating his pencil like a lockpick. "Only then are you really shucking."

And only then are you sure you aren't about to slash your hand. "I've seen guys with knives all the way through their hands," Evans says. "Well, I've nicked myself a few times. That's one thing about being an old shucker. I didn't used to worry about cutting my hands. Now, it hurts." But not as much as losing Sunday's championship would.

## University Press Failing

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Oct. 13 (AP) — The Brown University Press, a scholarly enterprise for 46 years, has had a deficit of \$500,000 a year for six years and might be phased out, officials say. Maurice Glickman, provost and dean of the faculty, said the press has only three projects, all scheduled for publication next year.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

## U.K. Posts Transactions Deficit

By William Kucwicz

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — Britain's trade balance deteriorated sharply last month but the nation's rate of inflation and industrial output continued their recent favorable trend, according to government statistics published today.

Attention, however, focused on the wages front as union resistance to the government's 5-percent pay guideline escalated. Union leaders of 57,000 striking workers at Ford Motor Co., of Britain, rejected a new pay offer averaging 6.5 percent.

The company had reopened talks after the unions flatly rejected an initial 5-percent offer. Later, management returned with an 8-percent offer but there was no immediate response from the unions.

Negotiators for workers at BOC International, formerly British Oxygen, also turned down a wage offer of 6 percent.

"The outlook for wages is grim," observed one London banker. He also noted that pressure has been building on sterling due to concern about a possible labor confrontation similar to the events of 1974.

## Unions Resist 5% Wage Plan

When Tory prime minister Edward Heath was forced to call a general election, the Bank of England, he added, gave the pound "a lot of support" today on the foreign exchange market, especially after news of the worse-than-expected trade results.

Britain posted a visible trade deficit in September of £194 million, seasonally adjusted, compared with a revised £57-million surplus in August and a £55-million surplus a year earlier, the Department of Trade said.

The current account was in deficit by £119 million compared with a £132-million surplus in August and a year-earlier £198-million surplus.

Oil trade showed a net deficit of £176 million last month compared with a £104-million shortfall in August and a £225-million gap in July. Trade in such invisible items as banking, tourism and insurance produced a projected £75-million

surplus, unchanged from August and July.

Exports totalled £3.08 billion compared with £3.02 billion in August and £2.89 billion in September 1977. Imports amounted to £3.28 billion versus £2.96 billion in August and £2.8 billion a year earlier.

## Adverse Swing

Part of the deterioration in the U.K. trade results was attributed to an adverse swing of £80 million in visible trade due to the Southampton dock strike this summer. So-called erratic items, such as ships, aircraft and precious stones, registered a surplus of £22 million in September.

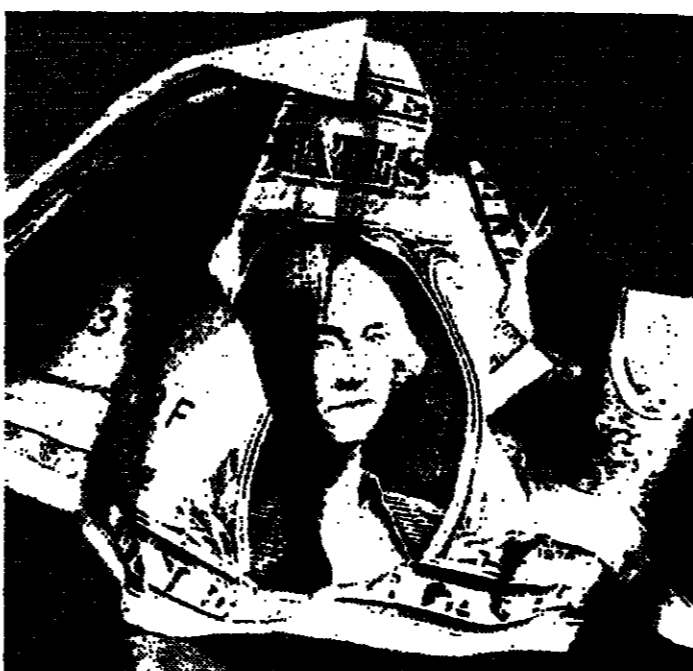
Whitehall sources said that the results so far indicate that Britain's trade on current account, including invisible earnings, will probably be in balance or will show a slight surplus for 1978 as a whole. Earlier this year, the government had forecast a current-account surplus of £750 million for 1978 followed by a £250-million surplus in the first half of next year.

The all-industries production index was 110.7 in August, up 0.5 percent from the downward revised July index of 110.2, the government also reported. The index was up 4 percent from 106.4 in August 1977.

On the price front, the strength of the pound, the steadiness of wholesale prices and the absence, as yet, of any large pay settlements has helped keep the rate of retail price inflation in check.

The index of retail prices rose by 0.4 percent in September — the smallest monthly increase since last October — compared with rises of 0.7 percent in August and 0.5 percent in July, the Department of Employment reported.

On a year-to-year basis, the rate of inflation decelerated to 7.8 percent from 8 percent in August but it was unchanged from July's level.



BATTERED DOLLAR — The dollar continues to fall broadly.

## Dollar Falls to New Low Against Deutsche Mark

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — The dollar fell to a record low against the Deutsche mark today as rumors continued that the European joint currency float, or snake, would soon be realigned with an upward valuation of the West German currency.

Although a considerable number of foreign exchange dealers doubted that any realignment would take place over the weekend, one dealer said trading had been more active than usual with a "terrific rush" for Deutsche marks.

Common Market finance ministers are scheduled to meet Monday

in Luxembourg for discussions on the European Monetary System.

The dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at a record low of 1.8620 DM and by the end of the day had slipped to 1.8600 DM, down from 1.8742 DM a day earlier.

The Dutch guilder and Belgian franc traded at their lower "snake" intervention points against the mark despite Belgian central bank authorities raising interest rates on treasury bills of up to three months to 9 percent.

Sterling was also under pressure as the government announced a worse-than-expected trade deficit.

The pound was also hurt by increasing evidence that the government's 5-percent pay guidelines were dead. One dealer said the Bank of England had given the pound a lot of support shortly after the trade data announcement, when sterling was quoted as low as \$1.9750. The pound ended the day at \$1.9850, little changed from \$1.9847 yesterday.

The dollar fell to 1.5235 Swiss francs from 1.5410 late yesterday; to 4.2550 French francs from 4.2663; and to 2.0220 guilders from 2.0337.

Foreign exchange dealers reported from various European centers that authorities had been giving support to the dollar but the size of the intervention was not known.

The dollar fell to 186.00 yen from 186.55. The Canadian dollar, however, rose slightly to 84.39 U.S. cents, compared with 84.32 cents a day earlier.

Gold firmed late in the day, closing in London at a midprice of \$225 an ounce, up from \$224.35 an ounce a day earlier.

**S. Korea Plans Steel Mill**  
SEOUL, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — South Korea plans to build its second integrated steel mill with an eventual annual capacity of 12 million tons of crude steel, beginning in 1982 through 1991, officials said today. They estimated that the project would require about \$15 billion, including foreign capital.

## Carter Aide Predicts Recession

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — A major recession will result if the anti-inflation program being readied by President Carter fails, according to Barry Bosworth, director of the Council on Wage and Price stability.

In addition, the president has not made any decisions on what that program will include, despite reports that it will feature voluntary wage and price guidelines, he says.

Although Mr. Bosworth said such a voluntary program could work, he dismissed the possibility the administration would adopt mandatory controls if it does not. "I think people who say we're headed down the road to controls misread the signs of the times," he said. "I think we're headed down the road to recession" unless the inflation rate subsides.

He argued that neither the Federal Reserve Board nor international money markets would "wait" for the Carter administration to develop yet another program if the phase-two anti-inflation effort proved ineffective. Credit tightening by the central bank and a further decline in the dollar in currency markets would work to plunge the country into a recession, he indicated.

One of the key difficulties in designing a new anti-inflation program that includes voluntary wage-price standards is creating "some mechanism to punish" those who do not conform. "You need a stick of some form or another," he told a meeting of the Federal Reserve Board's monetary policy committee.

Although Mr. Bosworth did not say what "sticks" President Carter is considering, he listed a number of possible anti-inflation ideas, such as taxing big wage and price boosts, eliminating protectionist trade measures and deregulating the trucking industry. Such proposals probably would require congressional approval and, thus, would be unlikely to have any immediate impact on prices.

He also listed the idea of giving such regulatory agencies as the Environmental Protection Agency a "budget" that would limit the costs of their regulations. And he hinted vaguely about some sort of an "insurance-type proposal" that might "protect" workers who exercised wage restraint in case inflation accelerated.

Mr. Bosworth predicted that, if the administration's anti-inflation program did not work by the "middle of next year," a recession would be likely. Asked what would happen if inflation accelerated to the 9-percent level next June from this year's expected rate of more than 8 percent, he said: "If inflation is 9 percent, I think you can conclude that a voluntary program is a failure."

And he also said that it would take a recession more severe than the last one in 1973-1975 to cut into inflation substantially, considering that the last recession seemed to have done little to cool the pace of price rises.

"In my own mind, I'm not convinced it is possible to moderate inflation without a recession," he said. But he stressed that a voluntary program could work because of a widespread willingness by

many to exercise wage and price restraint — if it can be guaranteed others will follow suit.

## Guidelines Will Not Work

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 13 (Reuters) — Leading U.S. businessmen said they did not think President Carter's anti-inflation guidelines will work.

At the autumn meeting of the Business Council, corporate leaders said they would do what they could to support the administration's new effort, but some of them said a recession loomed in 1980 if the program failed.

Reginald Jones, General Electric chairman, said "I don't think guidelines and guideposts are going to be effective," adding, "We're opposed to controls in any form, voluntary or obligatory."

Citicorp chairman Walter Wriston predicted guidelines would not last long, adding "We'll certainly get a recession by 1980... it's baked in a cake."

The businessmen agreed that they would prefer smaller budget deficits and intensified efforts to control growth in the money supply as antidotes for inflation.

Irving Shapiro, chairman of Du Pont, said the success of any new anti-inflation program hinged on whether the administration could provide enough leadership to make it work. "If they can't, then we're in for more inflation and a recession," he added.

## Fed Raises Rate to 8 1/2%;

## NYSE Prices End Mixed

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (IHT) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended mixed today as investors pondered the outcome of tax and energy legislation.

After the close, the Federal Reserve Board raised the discount rate to 8 1/2 percent from 8 percent, effective Monday.

The new rate is the highest in history. The previous high was 8 percent, which was set on September 22.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 0.35 point to 897.09 and declines led advances 890 to 508. Volume fell to 21.92 million shares from yesterday's 30.17 million.

The prime rate rose to 10 percent because industry-wide, with Citibank and Bank of America following suit. Analysts generally expected it to go higher, despite a \$2-billion

## Tighter Accord

## Sought by U.S.

## In Export Credit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — Assistant treasury secretary Fred Bergsten will visit several European capitals next week for economic talks to seek a significant strengthening of an international agreement on export credit terms.

Mr. Bergsten and U.S. Export-Import Bank president John Moore are going to Bonn Monday for talks with West German officials on export credit terms and will hold further talks in Paris, Brussels and London later in the week on the same issues.

The United States, he told a press conference, wants to avoid an "export-credit war" and therefore is pushing for a tighter international agreement setting minimum interest rates and other terms for officially supported export credit arrangements.

He also conceded that during his talks with European government officials there may be some discussion of the dollar. But he said "the U.S. has no new initiatives" to offer at this time on international monetary questions.

to be effective," adding, "We're opposed to controls in any form, voluntary or obligatory."

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The prime rate rose to 10 percent because industry-wide, with Citibank and Bank of America following suit. Analysts generally expected it to go higher, despite a \$2-billion

lion fall in the M-1 money supply in the latest statement week.

Inflation remained a worry. Agriculture Department economist Howard Hjord predicted 1979 retail food prices would rise at least 6 and possibly 11 percent from this year's level.

Firestone Tire topped the active list, adding 1/4 to 13 1/2. Conquest, in second place, gained 1/4 to 22 1/2. Westinghouse slipped 1/4 to 22 in active trading.

Carrier gained 1 1/4 to 26 1/4 and United Technologies lost 1/4 to 44 1/4. Green Giant, being bought by Pillsbury, was unchanged at 35 1/4. Boeing rose 1/4 to 68 1/4 in brisk turnover.

Simmons Co. added 1 1/4 to 18 1/4. It accepted a Gulf and Western proposal for a tender offer at \$19 per Simmons share. Gulf and Western added 1/4 to 14 1/4.

Certain-TD dropped 1/4 to 22 1/4. Sperry Rand added 1/4 to 45 1/4. Ujifund gained 1/4 to 53. IBM lost 1/4 to 286. Burroughs 1 1/4 to 74 1/4. Xerox 1 1/4 to 55 1/4 and Kodak 1/2 to 64. Du Pont rose 1/4 to 135 1/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange dropped sharply in moderate trading. The index fell 1.36 points to 70.79.

Dome Petroleum topped the active list, slumping 9 to 70 1/4. Resorts International A lost 1/4 to 45 1/4 and Nortek 1/4 to 14 1/4.

In Chicago, corn prices were mostly lower while soybeans and wheat edged mostly higher on the Board of Trade today.

At the close, soybeans were unchanged to 7 1/2 cents higher with November contracts closing at \$6.90 1/4 a bushel; wheat was 1/2 cent lower to 2 1/2 cents higher, December \$3.52 1/4; corn was 3/4 cent lower to 1 1/2 cent higher, December \$2.31 1/4; and oats were 1/4 cent lower to 1/2 cent higher, December \$1.49 1/4.

## Italy Prices Index Up

## 1.3% in September

ROME, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — Italy's index of consumer prices jumped 1.3 percent in September from August to register its largest monthly gain since November last year, the statistics institute reported today.

Consumer prices rose 12.2 percent from September 1977, up slightly from the year-on-year increase of 11.9 percent in August. The provisional index registered 135.8 in September (1976 equals 100), compared to 134.0 in August and 121.0 in September 1977.

## China Said to Enter Talks On Commodity Accords

By Bhushan Bahree

GENEVA, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — China, reflecting its position as a major importer of commodities, is changing its stance in multilateral talks to set up commodity trade agreements and now is actively participating in them with the aim of possibly joining some of the pacts, according to negotiators from other countries and United Nations officials.

The talks are being held under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which in 1975 adopted an Integrated Program for Commodities (IPC), at the core of which is a plan to establish a \$6-billion common fund to finance agreements for 18 commodities.

The negotiators, who asked not to be identified, said that in talks on individual commodities, the Chinese since early this year had shown a gradual intensification of activity. Moreover, their growing role in the talks was thought to be really significant because they had also switched to a pragmatic approach.

They still make political statements in public support for the Third World and all that. But where it really matters, when negotiating, they're in there as business people, bargaining hard and defending their interests," says one negotiator from one of the small group of countries known as the advanced developing nations.

He adds that more often than not, the Chinese are seeking to further their interests as consumers and importers of main commodities. "They don't want to line up with the West, or with the Soviets. Politically, they support the Third World, but really, they have many of the same aims as the industrial world," according to UNCTAD figures, the latest of which take an annual average for 1974-75, China had a large deficit in its commodities trade. Of the 10 major commodities that UNCTAD has identified as suitable for stocking schemes, the Chinese imported \$4.06 billion worth and exported only \$143.2 million.

Of these 10, China is a major importer of cotton, rubber and wood. It also imports cocoa, coffee, sugar, jute and copper. It exports tea and tin, but not in large quantities.

Negotiating sources and an expert on China at UNCTAD say that in overall terms, the change in China's approach to multilateral institutions is easily explained. After two decades of relative isolation, during which it dealt mainly on a bilateral basis in the trade area, China has now chosen to attempt rapid industrialization, buying Western technology and goods (mainly Japanese and European at this stage) and using Western credits to finance its purchases.

## Paris Plans Aid For Shipyards

PARIS, Oct. 13 (IHT) — France will publish a plan to aid the shipbuilding industry in a few weeks, Labor Minister Robert Boulin said today.

He said the plan is intended to resolve the social and economic problems currently affecting the industry, but gave no details. The sector is hard-hit by overcapacity and faces stiff competition globally. Several shipyard have already announced large-scale layoffs.

Meanwhile, the Labor Ministry announced that the number of unemployed increased 11 percent to an unadjusted 1,284,600 at the end of September from 1,156,700 at the end of August.

The September increase follows a rise of 5.9 percent in August and was 9.1 percent above the level of September 1977.

The statistics institute also reported French gross domestic product rose 0.3 percent in the second quarter after surging 1.8 percent in the first quarter.

The 0.3-percent rise compares with a decline of 1.5 percent in the second quarter of 1977 from the previous three-month period.

## VW Strike in U.S. Worries Japanese

NEW STANTON, Pa., Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — The wildcat strike at Volkswagen's new U.S. auto plant is beginning to worry other foreign auto companies that are considering whether to set up assembly facilities in the U.S.

Three Japanese manufacturers — Toyota, Nissan and Honda — are under intense pressure to build cars in the United States instead of importing them through their U.S. subsidiaries. In the last year, changing currency values have pushed their U.S. prices so high that sales are suffering. Also, Japanese auto makers worry about growing anti-import feelings in the United States.

All three Japanese companies have made it clear that the cost and stability of the U.S. work force required to man an immense auto-assembly plant will figure heavily in any final decision. Now, some Japanese auto men are more nervous about that than ever.

For one thing, foreign auto men shudder at the prospect of demands that they pay Detroit-scale wages and benefits immediately in a fledgling operation that would require huge start-up investments and presumably lose money for at least several years.

"If (U.S. workers) ask to get even pay with General Motors and Ford right away, I'm afraid no company will come here," says one source in the Japanese auto industry.

In addition, this source says, some overseas auto men had assumed that if their workers were organized by the United Auto Workers Union (UAW), one of the country's most respected and disciplined unions, they could at least count on stable and predictable labor relations.

The VW walkout "is very, very important from this point of view," the source says. "If (UAW leaders) can't control their rank and file, how can they expect us to come here?"

The strike also has turned into a large headache for befuddled UAW leaders, who only last week announced negotiation of a landmark first contract for VW's new U.S. work force. In a totally unexpected move, rank-and-file workers overwhelmingly rejected the proposed pact as inadequate and defied these leaders with the unauthorized strike.

The eventual impact of the strike depends largely on how soon it ends and on what Volkswagen and the UAW have to do to end it. Some Japanese observers still sympathize with the UAW leaders.

"Some VW workers have indicated they would accept something less than immediate parity with their Detroit counterparts as long as they are offered substantially more than before. So the UAW may try to return to the bargaining table to sweeten the pact."

**Finland Posts Surplus**  
HELSINKI, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — Finland posted a trade surplus of 470 million marks (about \$117.5 million) in September, bringing the surplus for the first nine months to 1,460 million marks, the board of customs said today.

**Norway Cuts Trade Gap**  
OSLO, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ) — Norway reduced its trade deficit for the fourth consecutive month in September to 850 million kroner (about \$170 million) from a year earlier, the statistics bureau reported yesterday. Imports excluding ships in September amounted to 453 billion kroner. Exports excluding ships was 3.68 billion kroner and exports including ships 3.83 billion kroner.

**Parity Bowes** has named Edward Hitchcock, formerly financial planning and advising director of the firm's Stamford, Conn. headquarters, financial director of its European operations.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Dutch Firms in Project With China

A consortium of Dutch companies, led by Bos Kalis Westminster Group, has been invited by China to tender for two harbor projects each valued at more than one billion guilders (about \$495 million), according to the Center for Trade Production. Bos Kalis will coordinate the contracting work and IHC Holland NV will coordinate the supply of plant and equipment for the two projects. The Sino-Netherlands chamber of commerce will monitor the consortium's work while the Dutch minister of transport and waterways will provide assistance and advice.

## LTV, Lykes Agree on Merger

LTV Corp. says its board and Lykes Corp. approved an agreement to merge and scheduled meetings of shareholders for Dec. 5 to vote on the merger. In addition to merger terms previously announced, the board voted to offer holders of LTV shares of the new LTV \$2.60 series B convertible preferred stock for each share owned. Each of these will be convertible into 2.3 shares of LTV common and 0.3 share of a new LTV series one participating convertible preference stock.

## Pertamina, Mobil and Exxon in Deal

Pertamina signed a production-sharing contract with Exxon and Mobil Oil to explore and produce oil in central Sumatra. The share will be 85 percent for Pertamina, the government-owned company, and 15 percent for the contractors. The exploration costs to be spent for the first five years will amount to \$15.5 million. If oil is struck, the contractor is required to sell 10 percent of its share to Indonesian national interests. The contractors paid a signature bonus totaling to \$5.1 million. They must pay a production bonus if crude is found totaling \$5 million at the 25,000 barrel-a-day level and \$10 million at the 75,000-barrel figure.

## Sperry Readies Small Computers

Sperry Rand's Univac division plans to introduce several new minicomputers and small business computers at prices 10 to 15 percent below those of International Business Machines, according to company officials. Sperry Rand's new 19/80-4 distributed data-processing computer is designed to compete with the IBM 8100 system announced last week, officials say. Sperry sees a 20-percent increase in earnings by the Univac unit this fiscal year as a "distinct possibility." The unit accounts for nearly half of Sperry's revenues and pretax income.

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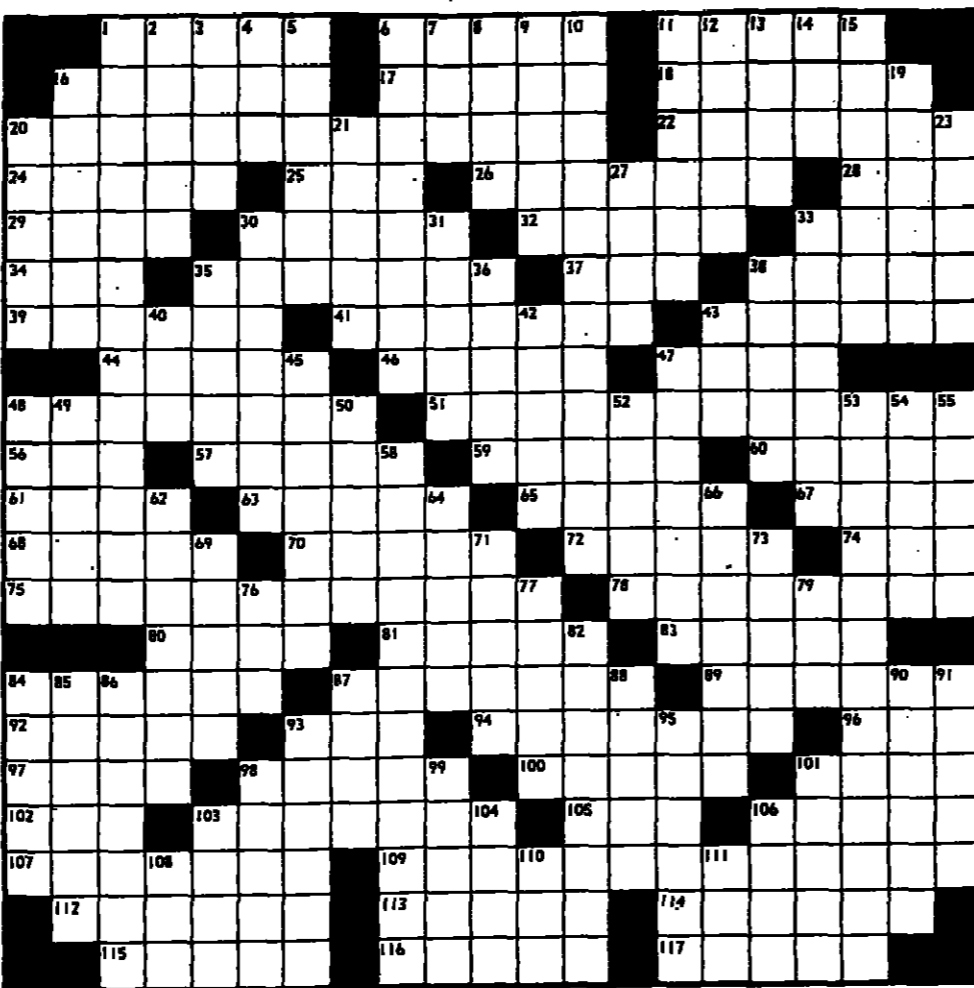


**AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices** October 13[illegible]

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Choice Words By William A. Lewis Jr.



## ACROSS

- 1 Winds  
6 Sombre  
11 Embarrass  
16 Outing  
17 Pointless  
18 Lost sight  
20 Most happy  
22 Griddle cake  
24 Cover-up  
25 Revealed  
26 London area  
28 Shelter  
29 Drying place  
30 What company  
32 Melt off  
33 Mention  
34 Dawn goddess  
35 Hails  
37 Many times  
38 Made with  
39 Furtive ones  
41 Cess  
43 Kind of  
44 Foker move  
46 Three-  
abreast area  
47 Arias  
48 Kiev  
51 Theory of  
56 Camel  
57 Deceptions  
59 Closed  
60 Pace  
61 Good: Lat.

## ACROSS

- 63 Pile  
65 Useful  
67 Practice  
68 Too-too  
70 Throng  
72 Held  
74 State: Abbr.  
75 N.C. and  
S.C., for  
two  
78 Congress  
in-between  
80 Actress Fay  
81 Farms  
83 Writing Part  
84 Qualified  
87 Atlantic  
republic  
89 Sask. city  
92 Be generous  
93 — Wed-  
nesday  
94 Isn't alert  
96 Cake  
97 Skein  
98 Holders  
100 Bulls: Sp.  
101 Number  
102 Id —  
103 More life  
105 More: Mus.  
106 Tuckered  
out  
107 Send an-  
other way  
109 Rural  
feature  
112 Swift's  
home  
113 Word of  
welcome  
114 Fazes  
115 Distance  
116 Peace  
offering  
117 Unreliable

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS  
1. Winds  
6. Sombre  
11. Embarrass  
16. Outing  
17. Pointless  
18. Lost sight  
20. Most happy  
22. Griddle cake  
24. Cover-up  
25. Revealed  
26. London area  
28. Shelter  
29. Drying place  
30. What company  
32. Melt off  
33. Mention  
34. Dawn goddess  
35. Hails  
37. Many times  
38. Made with  
39. Furtive ones  
41. Cess  
43. Kind of  
44. Foker move  
46. Three-  
abreast area  
47. Arias  
48. Kiev  
51. Theory of  
56. Camel  
57. Deceptions  
59. Closed  
60. Pace  
61. Good: Lat.

## DOWN

1. Police, postmen  
3. Map area  
5. Places to  
stay  
6. Not dark  
7. Group  
8. Weight-  
watcher's  
word  
9. Items of  
interest  
10. Take on  
11. Massage  
12. Helpful  
quality  
13. Cause  
changes

## DOWN

12. Carried  
13. Jeune  
14. York's rank  
15. Emergency  
wire  
16. Centaur's  
home  
19. Partner of  
Tartar  
20. — alive  
21. Rich soil  
23. Tall and thin  
27. Spat  
30. Caesar's  
enemy  
31. Utah lilies  
33. Pooches  
35. Go rapidly

## DOWN

36. Slow one  
38. Fly  
40. Good rating  
42. Group  
43. Island dish  
45. Pure  
pleasure  
47. Not moving  
48. Bans  
49. Greek coins  
50. Enthusiasm  
52. Lover  
53. What can-  
not be  
54. Extra  
55. Habits  
58. Jotter's  
material  
62. Illustrations

## DOWN

64. Hepburn  
sobriquet  
66. Fasten  
69. High abode  
71. Is noisy  
73. Greek  
communes  
76. Squal  
77. View  
79. Give  
82. Annoying  
84. Attendant  
85. Introduced  
gradually  
86. Child's  
outburst  
87. Mother of  
Horus

## DOWN

88. Andrea —  
90. Forces  
91. Shortened  
verb  
93. Steve,  
Woody, etc.  
95. Old oath  
96. Pin-up girl  
99. Office  
worker  
101. Fall  
103. Attraction  
104. Lies up  
106. Color  
108. Japanese  
item  
110. Letter  
111. Companion  
of dit.

## WEATHER

C	F	Cloudy	MADRID	C	F	Overcast
ALGARVE	22/72	Cloudy	MADRID	19/64	Cloudy	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	16/64	Mist	MILAN	28/82	Cloudy	Cloudy
ATHENS	17/63	Fair	MONTREAL	11/52	Rain	Shower
BEIRUT	27/81	Cloudy	MOSCOW	9/44	Fair	Fair
BELOGRADE	15/59	Mist	MUNICH	14/57	Fair	Fair
BERLIN	19/66	Mist	NEW YORK	26/79	Fair	Fair
BRUSSELS	20/68	Mist	NICE	24/75	Fair	Fair
BUCHAREST	16/61	Cloudy	OSLO	10/50	Fair	Fair
BUDAPEST	20/68	Fair	PARIS	20/68	Fair	Fair
CASABLANCA	22/72	Cloudy	PRAGUE	18/64	Mist	Mist
COPENHAGEN	17/63	Mist	ROME	24/75	Mist	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	24/75	Fair	SOFIA	17/63	Cloudy	Cloudy
DUBLIN	11/52	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	15/59	Mist	Mist
EDINBURGH	13/55	Overcast	TEHRAN	26/79	Fair	Fair
FLORENCE	25/77	Fair	TIL AVIV	29/84	Mist	Mist
FRANKFURT	17/63	Overcast	TOKYO	15/59	Cloudy	Cloudy
GENEVA	11/52	Overcast	TUNIS	22/72	Fair	Fair
HELSINKI	16/61	Mist	VIENNA	20/68	Fair	Fair
ISTANBUL	28/82	Fair	WASHINGTON	16/61	Fair	Fair
LAS PALMAS	25/77	Cloudy	ZURICH	16/61	Fair	Fair
LISBON	17/63	Fair				
LONDON	15/59	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	18/64	Cloudy				

(Weather's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

## BOOKS

## VISIONS OF GLORY

A History and a Memory of Jehovah's Witnesses.

By Barbara Grizzuti Harrison. Simon &amp; Schuster. 394 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Abigail McCarthy

JUST AFTER I had read this book, while I was sitting one evening with friends watching the sunset over the sea, a young man carrying a briefcase appeared in our midst. He was a Jehovah's Witness.

It was a curious coincidence. He seemed quite literally to have sprung from nowhere. One moment we were laughing and talking among ourselves; the next minute he was there, demanding to be heard. He was to me the very embodiment of the Witnesses with whom Barbara Harrison lived and worked for 12 years and whom she describes: painfully neat in appearance, persistent in the face of her host's irritation, and faintly censorious of our apparent ease and enjoyment of the present moment.

The Witnesses, she notes in her introduction, are known to the public for their aggressive proselytizing and are generally perceived as drab and eccentric people. For the most part, they are drawn from the deprived in our society. Entering into the sect, they gain certainty, a community, a formula for behavior which will gain them acceptance, and a belief which gives them a sense of superiority over those who are, in the eyes of the rest of the world, more fortunate. But the end of this world is coming; a new and perfect earth will be formed; only the elect will inhabit it.

Hoping for Armageddon  
There is a kind of ruthless gleam in the way Jehovah's Witnesses point to earthquakes, race riots, heroin addiction... as proof of the nearness of Armageddon. Mrs. Harrison writes, and at the end of the book, she tells of two young men, with whom she shared an office, who would run from window to window at the approach of a big storm, and cry, "Wouldn't it be wonderful if it was Armageddon?" Sure of their own survival, they could rejoice at impending doom, and I could see their uninvited visitor doing just that. Yet I also wondered just what it was about life in the pleasant, little resort town that had led him to join the Witnesses.

This latter reaction of mine is the measure of the success of Mrs. Harrison's study and reflection on her own life as a Witness. In seeking to come to terms with her own experience she has given a great deal of thought to what she feels has been virtually ignored — the comment their existence makes on the larger society. No one can read this book — in which she has earnestly examined her own and her mother's conversion by a Witness when she was nine years old, her subsequent life with them, and her difficult breaking away and its aftermath — without wanting also to understand as she seeks to understand. The task she assigned herself in writing this book went far beyond her own experience.

To examine our prophetic, apocalyptic cult is to explore the

existential experience to which human society is bound at any given moment. . . Jehovah's Witnesses may be regarded as people seeking religious renewal and liberation in order to heal deep personal psychic wounds — people who contain and channel their craziness in a 'crazy' religion, but the form their religion takes may also be seen as a response to social and cultural realities. To look closely at the psychology of a single all-consuming religious movement, necessarily to examine human nature, while to understand its ideology and to trace its historical genesis and development is to gain insight into the contradictions, necessities, and turmoil of the society and culture that gave it life."

Extensive Interviews  
It is a large order. In her effort Harrison has evidently added to the rather scant sociological and theological literature on the Witnesses by extensive interviewing of, and correspondence with, former Witnesses like herself. In consequence, it is strongest in the light it sheds on the alienated segments of society from which most Witnesses come, as well as on the psychology of those who live their life. Moreover, she makes apparent the intellectual and emotional costs of both conforming and breaking away. Her weakest area, however, is in comparative religion.

There is fascinating information about the self-contained world the Witnesses have made: from the farms and printing plants worked by volunteer labor to the yacht in New York harbor, from the monastery-like dormitory rooms of headquarters workers to the penthouse apartments of the leaders. There is also a very useful chapter reviewing the court cases by which the Witnesses, in defending their own right to proselytize or to refuse military service, strengthened civil liberties for all of us.

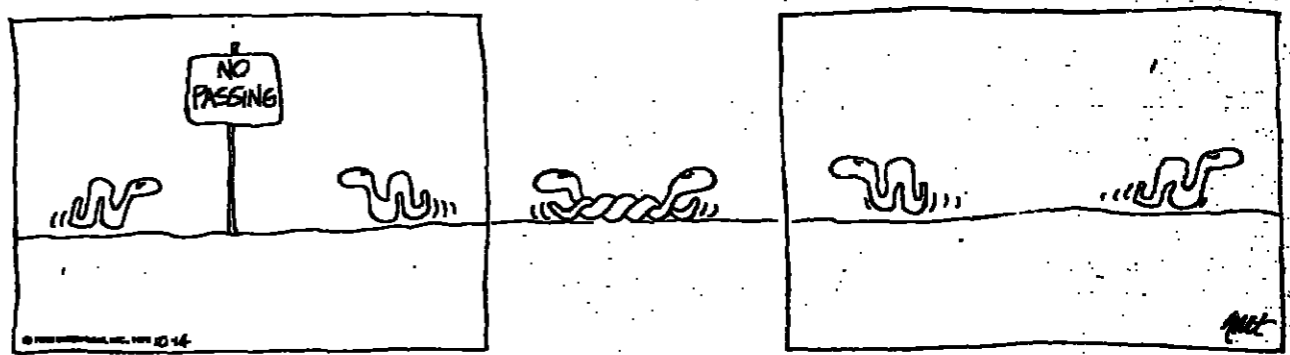
There are, it must be finally noted, two books here under one title. Intertwined in the research and reflection is the passionate personal testament of Barbara Grizzuti Harrison, a testament imperfectly rendered because it is at times rendered only in allusion and by indirection. This is understandable because her experiences since she left the Witnesses have been various and intense, her new allegiances many — to lovers, friends, children, to feminism, the peace movement — and her conversion to Catholicism so surprising and so recent. (It occurred when she was midway through this book.) It is to be hoped that she will gather all this into a new book and that the style evolving in this book will become surely and wholly her own.

Abigail McCarthy is the author of "Private France, Public Places" and of the novel "Circles." ©Washington Post

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## RIP KIRBY



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:  (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: ANISE TWEET CARNAL INVADE

Answer: Not odd to be in the seventies! — "EVEN"

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## DENNIS THE MENACE





